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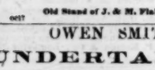

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THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Rhea & Cluskey.) MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867. (Volume Nine—Number 281

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Avalanche Office, 79 Avalanche Building, 21 Jefferson street.

Andrews & Co., P. M., cotton factors and commission merchants, Union Front and 6 Jefferson streets.

Allison Brothers, hardware, 329 Main street.

Bruce & Co., D. Clarkson and tobacco factors, Avalanche Building, Jefferson street.

Brahan, Hendrix & Co., rectifiers, 10 Adams street.

Black, Estes & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Bowers & Co., booksellers and stationers, 313 Main street.

Buckly, F., manufacturer of gentlemen's boots and shoes, 347 Main street.

Bours & Co., James T., steamboat agents, 12 Jefferson street.

Cravens & Co., J. H., Flour Chirn Dasher, 311 Main street.

Chamberlin & Co., C. F., booksellers and stationers, 197 Main street.

Clarke & Co., S. H., insurance agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

Cleaves & Co., C. C., booksellers and stationers, 312 Second street.

Copperthwait, Chapman & Co., books and stationery, 294 Main street.

Carolina Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., office 301 Main street.

Craig & Co., H. G., seed store, 379 Main street, in the Jackson Block.

Cobbins, Green & Coarver, planing mill and lumber yard, 161, 163 and 165 Washington street.

Connell & Eakin, cotton gin and pickery, foot of Market.

Cash, J. H., cotton and produce factor, 226 Front street.

Cobbins & Evans, iron founders and machinists, Adams street, near Bayou.

Craig & Co., J. A., storage for cotton and merchandise.

Davis, A. F., practical house and sign painter, 30 Union street.

Dougherty, Wm., marble works and marble mantel warerooms, 59 Front street, above Market.

DeSoto Bank of Memphis, 32 Madison street.

Dickinson & Bro., J. W., cotton factors and commission merchants, 210 Front street.

Dillard & Co., J., china, glass and queensware, 61 North Court street.

European Assurance society, office 279 Main street.

Emmet Savings Institution, 4 Madison street.

Elson Brothers, dry goods, 267 Main street.

Ferguson, Cordes & Co., grocers, 48 Front street.

Fowlkes & Steffey, cotton factors and commission merchants, 193 Second street and 43 Washington.

Finney, Merchken & Chapman, groceries and family supplies, 291 Main street.

Fitzgerald & Co., H., grocers, produce dealers and commission merchants, 6 Front street.

Forster, Kealhofer & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 209 Main street.

Farmers' and Planters' Banking Company, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Green & Co., N. S., steamboat whisky, etc., 20 Front street.

Guy, Alden, Mercrea & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, 226 Front street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 17 Madison street.

Hannstad, Larry, steamboat Agent, No. 14 Jefferson street.

Hill, strange & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 15 Monroe street.

Hill & Co., John C., cotton and storage warehouse, Court square, between Main and Second.

Haller, Fisher & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 15 Madison street.

Howell Wood & Co., dry goods, Southern Palace, 331 Main street.

Hauk, Lynn & Frazer, attorneys, corner second and Madison.

Glaser & Fritz, dry goods, 295 Main street.

Jones, Edward C., architect, 278½ Main street.

Jones, Brown & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 26 Front street.

Jones & Co., O. W., wholesale and retail druggists, 307 Main street.

Jones & Co., J. W., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 14 Front street, Monroe block.

Johnson & Co., W. J., steamboat agents, Star Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.

Kemp & Porter, real estate brokers and general agents, No. 2 Williams Block, corner of Madison and Second.

Keller, Dr. J. M., office Jefferson street, Avalanche Editorial Rooms, residence at General Hospital.

Kennedy, Williams & Russell, cotton factors and commission merchants, 26 Front street.

Kleaverbacker Life Insurance Company, of New York, office corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Lamb & Co., H. W., cotton and storage warehouse, Adams street, near Main.

Lacey & Metchee, cotton factors and commission merchants, 3 to Front street.

Lane & Co., F., cotton factors and commission merchants corner of Union and Front streets.

Leech & Co., boots and shoe dealers, corner of Main and Union streets.

Lawrence & Carrier, general commission and forwarding merchants, 261 Front street.

Levy & Co., A. S., auctioneers, second street, between Union and Main.

Linkhauer & Brother, agents, boot and shoemakers 261 Second street.

Levy and Miller, general steamboat agents and forwarders

Lowenstein, B., staple and fancy dry goods, 302 Main street.

Lindauer, Arnold & Co., dry goods, 21 Main street.

Moody & Co., John S., commission and storage, 38 Front street.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Ticket office, Bethel House, southeast corner Court and Main streets.

Moore, Whitfield & Co., cotton factors, storage and general commission merchants, No. 1 Howard's Row.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 1 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 3 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.

Mosby & Dorion, commission merchants, 304 Front street

McVae & Walker, attorneys at law, Second block.

McComb & Co., sole agents Eagle Cotton Gins, 323 and 325 Main street.

Matthews & Bro., liquor dealers, 26 Main street.

Martin & Donegan, cotton factors, commission and forwarding merchants, 12 Union street.

Maydwell & Anderson, marble works, No. 56 Union street, between Second and Third.

Murray & Mosely, merchant tailor No. 31 Madison street, Block.

Miles & Stoddard, auctioneers, 271 Main street.

Meuken Brothers, staple and fancy dry goods, 307 Main street.

Mansfield & Hines, wholesale druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

Millard, Lemoine & Co., storage for cotton and merchandise generally, Pigeon street, near river.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad, office 337½ Main street.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, Flem Call, agent, foot of Madison street.

New Memphis Theater, W. C. Thompson, manager, Jefferson street, between Main and Second.

Neely & Co., S. S., cotton factors and commission merchants, 26 Front street.

Nolan & Lindsay, house and sign painters, glaziers, etc., 37 Jefferson street.

Nathan, Henry, importer and wholesale dealer in wines and liquors, 28 Jefferson street.

North America Life Insurance Company, of New York, John R. Smith, general agent, 280 Front street.

Pentecost, Metcher & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Power & Metchee, merchant tailors, 258 Second street.

People's Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

Passmore & Co., W. H., General Auctioneers, Vincent Block, Second street.

Perkins, Livingston & Peet, cotton gins, presses and plantation machinery, 326 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Patrick & Co., J. M., cotton factors, 254 Front street.

Postoffice, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

Planters' Insurance Company of Tennessee, 271 Front street.

Price & Treadwell, wholesale grocers, Lee Block, Union street.

Porter & Harbert, commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Rice, Felix & Co., dry goods, 307 Main street.

Roach & Co., A. G., wholesale grocers, 226 Front street.

Rawlings & Co., J. J., cotton factors and commission merchants, 26 Front street.

Robertson & Quirie, cotton factors and commission merchants, 15 Union street.

Robinson & Co., Wm. A., founders and machinists, opposite Gayoso House.

Robeson, Saxon & Co., wholesale clothing, 305 Main street.

Rolfe, Finney & Co., cotton factors, 15 Union street.

Register, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Ayres Block, Second street.

Stewart, W. L., cotton and commission merchant, 1 Bank Alley.

Schabel & Co., J. F., stove dealers, 297 Main street.

Stone, Harner, wholesale boots and shoes, 325 Main street.

Sullivan, Mrs. Sallie, millinery goods, 327 Main street, over Sweeney's.

Sample, Mitchell & McCauley, cotton factors and commission merchants, 28 Front street.

Stanley, King & Smith, cotton factors and commission merchants, 29 Front street, up stairs.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Otis, agents; office, 42 Madison street.

Smith & Leech, wholesale liquor dealers, 341 Second street.

Semmes & Co., B. J., importers and dealers in liquors, 264 Second street.

Shaw & Co., J. S., hardware, 229 Second street.

Swanwick & Co., W. T., lumber dealers, foot of Adams street.

Smith, Owen, undertaker, 368 northeast corner Gayoso and Second streets.

Thorp, S. C., Book and Job Printer, No. 16 West Court street.

Taylor, Cole & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Thomas & Arnold, dry goods, 305 Main street.

Toof, Phillips & Co., cotton factors, grocers and commission merchants, 26 Front street.

Tennessee Life Mutual Insurance Company, of Nashville, office 41 Madison street.

Thomas, Jefferson & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 10 Jefferson street.

Tennessee Savings Institution, corner of Court and Main sts.

Tobin, Lynn & Co., bottle fitters and grocers, 66 Main street.

Tynan & Donohoe, steamboat agents, 24 Front street, up stairs.

Verser & Mayhew, cotton factors and commission merchants, 28 Front street.

Van Brocklin, auctioneer, 42 Madison street.

Van Trease, George W., agent Missouri State Lottery, 32 Jefferson street.

Waggoner & Co., J. H., merchant tailors and dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods, 320 Main street.

Wagner & Co., J. B., wholesale and retail druggists, 311 Main street.

Webb, S. N. & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Lee Block, Union street.

Weaver & Crane, corner Main and Adams streets. C. E. Weaver, J. W. Crane.

White, Kerr & Kenyon, cotton factors, general commission and forwarding merchants, 30 Main street.

Wormeley, Jay & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Monroe block, Monroe street.

Williams, J. B., wholesale clothing, 329 Main street.

Wilkerson, Hill & Co., wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 28 Front street.

Wall & Co., Martin, wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 23 Front street.

Wright, W. F., storage and commission, 4 Promenade street.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

Heenan will train Coburn for his fight with McCoole.

James Bennett, of Lexington, Kentucky, has run away with his twelfth bride.

Westbrook, Maine, possesses a girl with 350 pounds of loveliness.

It is to be and remain a secret who edits *Lippincott's* new magazine.

Edward A. Pollard, recently shot by young Wise, in Baltimore, is not out of danger. His arm may possibly require amputation.

At fashionable weddings in Philadelphia, the bridesmaids enter in pairs, unattended by the groomsmen.

The London *Times* has a subscriber a hundred years old, who has read that paper since it was first started.

The last valuation of the property of the State of Ohio is $1,140,000,000, nearly one-half enough to pay the national debt.

General Hancock, in the most decided and pointed manner, has declined any public demonstration upon his arrival at New Orleans.

Daniel B. Shurtliff was formally nominated for Mayor of Boston, on the 26th instant, by the Democrats and license men of that city.

Testimony was being taken at Cincinnati, on the 26th instant, in reference to the disastrous railroad collision at Lockland, on the 22d.

Henry Ledley, one of the editors of the *Round Table*, was once a favorite actor at Wallack's theater. A change from amusing to abusing the public.

The land agent of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad has left with the Commissioner General of the land office a map showing the line of the road.

Dickens is receiving the courtesies of some of the Boston *literati*. He has already been dined by Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, and several others.

Henry Ward Beecher received $25,000 from Mr. Bonner for "Norwood," and as the story was longer than was anticipated, an additional five thousand has been paid.

As an evidence of the rising Dickens *furore*, but two of the nineteen hundred volumes of his works, belonging to the New York Mercantile Library, remained on the shelves last Wednesday.

The Judge of the United States Court in North Carolina has issued an order declaring the competency of the Court to determine the qualifications of its own jurors, independent of military authority.

General Thomas Ewing, Jr., in a letter to a friend, says: "I hope to unite with my army friends in supporting General Grant for President, but I want first to know whether he approves of the reconstruction measures; for if he does, I cannot support him."

A Charleston dispatch says the impression is almost universal that, owing to the lack of the requisite majority of registered voters, the Convention will be defeated in South Carolina. Sixty-two thousand votes are required to insure a Convention, and only twenty-five thousand persons are known to have voted in twenty Districts out of thirty in the State.

The following incident occurred not far from Atlanta, Georgia, a few days ago: An old man, sixty years of age, came into market with a single bale of cotton, the product of the labor of himself and his daughters, drawn on a cart by a steer—all the stock the old man owned. The cotton was sold for less than sixty dollars, and out of this he had to pay nearly one-fourth to cover the tax.

On Monday evening, at Bergen, New York, a quantity of glycerine, used for blasting, exploded while in the hands of a workman, who was heating it; in an instant the inmates of the building were blown away, and of the house not a fragment remained. Some of the men around the shop shared the same fate, while at the same instant a shock like an earthquake shook every building within a mile and a half of the scene. Every house adjacent was damaged.

In Mr. Delmar's report to Secretary McCulloch, the following figures appear concerning the cotton crop: "The latest returns received at the Bureau of Statistics sum up the cotton crop at 1,900,000 bales, and a few divisions are yet unheard from, so that the total estimate will probably not fall short of 2,000,000 bales." All parties at Washington have ceased to place much reliance upon Delmar's work.

Chattanooga has an elopement sensation. The young man is a son of Judge Hooke, of that city, and the lady a daughter of Mr. Richardson, owner of the leather manufacturing works. The fathers objected to the match, as both the lovers are underage. They gave them the slip, however, last Sunday evening, went to an out-of-the-way church, and were married in the presence of the congregation.

The cost and general utility of traveling Investigating Committees is an inviting theme for a letter in these days of heavy taxes and light business. The cost of the committee appointed on the 8th of July last, on the motion of General Logan, to inquire into and report upon the changes of disloyalty against seven of the Kentucky members elect—Messrs. Trimble, Brown, Knott, Grover, Jones, Beck, and Young—may be estimated at $100,000—it may prove to be less, but I think when all the accounts are handed in it will be more apt to exceed that sum than to fall short of it—so writes "Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

An engraving machine, invented by Mr. Guerrant, and constructed by Messrs. Fields & Guerrant, of Leaksville, North Carolina, was an object of wonder at the late fair at Danville, Virginia, nothing of the kind ever before having been constructed. It will engrave a name or design in a few moments, and much more accurately than by the old method. It will engrave on steel, wood or marble the largest sized letters, or in characters so small that a microscope will have to be used to see them. A photograph can be duplicated on any of the above mentioned substances by this machine. It is wonderful in its operations, and is invaluable to its owners. It is said that $100,000 has already been offered for the patent right.

The Savannah correspondence of the Louisville *Courier* contains the following spicy anecdote: "The other day the Hon. A. H. Stephens and Robert Toombs applied to be admitted to practice in Judge Erskine's court, and were refused. After the adjournment of the court, Mr. Toombs requested of Judge Dougherty to accompany him to Erskine's room and hear a conversation which he desired to have with him. When he arrived where Erskine was, Mr. Toombs said to him: 'So, twenty years ago when you were drinking buttermilk out of a swill tub in the bogs of Ireland, I was a practitioner before the court which you now disgrace. Fifteen years ago, when I was a Senator in Congress, you were selling lager beer from behind the counter of a Charleston groggery, and at no period in ten years has any gentleman seen the time when he could afford to notice you on the streets; and yet, sir, you who are perjured in accepting the office you now hold, presume to refuse gentlemen the right to practice before you.' Here Erskine rose and told Mr. Toombs he could not stand such language, as he regarded it as insulting. Mr. Toombs told him in a very contemptuous manner to be seated; that the only mortifying part of the whole matter was that he had felt himself obliged to use such language to one of so abject and cowardly a nature as to render him incapable of resenting it."

IMPEACHMENT.

GEN. L. C. BAKER'S EVIDENCE.

A Treasonable Letter, with Mr. Johnson's Signature, Written in 1864.

How Baker Obtained the Document, and Who Saw it.

Commissioner Rollins' Opinion of Removals of Revenue Officers.

Seward and Ex-Attorney General Speed on the Davis Trial.

L. C. BAKER'S TESTIMONY.

Lafayette C. Baker was examined on February 6, on the contents of a letter written by Andrew Johnson, some time in the early part of 1864, to a Southern man, giving information as to the troops about the Capital and elsewhere, and advice to Jeff. Davis. Baker testified that he thinks he received the letter on or about the 1st of November, 1865. Baker said that he doubted the genuineness of the letter at first, and not being familiar with the signature of Johnson, he carried it to Colonel Browning at the White House, turning over the written part of the letter so that he, Browning, could only see the signature, and he remarked that he believed there were persons engaged in forging the President's signature to letters of recommendation, and other papers, and that he had there what purported to be the President's signature. This was in Colonel Browning's private room, in the presence of two other persons. I asked him if that was the signature of the President. He said it was; that he could swear to it. Baker then went away, and returned the letter to the porter who had given it to him. The letter was dated at Nashville, and was addressed to Jefferson Davis, and was apparently in reply to one received from Davis or from some one in authority, from the fact that it starts out with an acknowledgement of another letter. It goes on to make suggestions as to some declared policy which had been adopted by the Confederacy. In another place he refers to Parson Brownlow in very severe terms.

The party who handed me the letter I have seen but once since, and that was in Washington, three months after I had given him the letter. He told me he was an applicant for a position, and wanted to know what use the letter would be to him. The first time I had the letter in my possession, I mentioned to parties in Washington there was such a letter. I was waited upon by a number of members of Congress two or three times, I think, to get the letter. It was too late; I had returned it. Among those who called I now remember Hotchkiss, Scofield and Van Aernam. This was in 1865.

In reply to the question as to how he got the letter, he would never tell me, except that it had been taken off of Andrew Johnson's table in Nashville. The body and signature of the letter were all in the same handwriting. The man's name who gave it to me was John W. Adamson, No. 20 Myrtle street, Nashville, Tennessee. He said that he did not take the letter himself; that Governor Brownlow had employed a colored man to take it. I never disclosed the fact of my having the letter except to members of Congress and to General Eckert, of the War Department.

There were two other persons who read the letter with me, one of whom, C. G. Walkins, I met with Adamson.

In reply to a question of Mr. Ashley, as to the existence of any other letters written by Mr. Johnson, either before or after he had become President, Mr. Baker said that Mrs. Lucy L. Cobb, of Washington City, showed me two letters one evening when she was brought to my headquarters, April 8, 1866. Having criticised her severely, saying that a woman of her character had no business to be around the White House, she claimed that she had a right to be there, and that it was with the knowledge and approval of the President, and to satisfy me showed me two letters, one written by Mr. Johnson to the Postmaster General, asking to give her husband, Mr. Cobb, a situation in the Postoffice Department, and another written to Mr. McCulloch, asking him to for a situation in the Treasury Department. I (Baker) believe her (Mrs. Cobb) to be a disreputable woman; or, in other words, a woman of the town.

In reply to a question whether Mrs. Cobb told him (Baker) that the President knew that she was getting money for pardons, Mrs. Cobb told him the President knew all about it. She stated that for two pardons she secured for two men in Richmond, she got three thousand dollars; that she bought a pair of kid gloves for Colonel Robert Johnson; took two five hundred dollar bills, put one in each glove, and presented the gloves to Robert Johnson.

She went on to state that the President, on one or two occasions, made advances, asking her to his private rooms at the Kirkwood House while he was Vice President. She stayed in his room one night all night and on another occasion until two o'clock in the morning. She afterward detailed to the question she had with Mr. Johnson, in which he said he was going to muster out the Radical officers, and among them Mr. Stanton.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

Mr. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, testified that the removals in the Internal Revenue Department were not beneficial to the service; that few of the incumbents were removed for incapacity or dishonesty; that he had no doubt these removals caused a loss to the revenue of many millions of dollars. These changes continually encouraged distillers and rectifiers to combine for the purpose of fraud. There were men still in office whom he would remove, but could not. He had expressed a desire to the Secretary to have the removals made. The President was in the habit of making the appointments without consulting him, and without looking at the records of the office. There were men in the service whom he had requested to be removed—as many as six. The Secretary always made removals when he had evidence of their inefficiency. In most districts, when the officers had been changed, a loss had occurred. In two hundred and forty collection districts, one hundred and fifty Assessors had been removed. In many cases, where removals were made, the best men were removed.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

He stated that he had advised the President not to appoint postmasters or revenue officers who could not take the oath. The provisions of the reconstruction were paid the salaries attaching to their offices.

Mr. Seward had seen no indication of a desire on the part of Mr. Johnson to prevent the trial of Jeff. Davis. On the contrary, every time the question had been raised the President always appeared to be anxious that Davis should be tried by a civil tribunal, after it was decided that he should not be tried by a military tribunal. The question as to the authority of the President to establish State governments had never been discussed, Mr. Seward feeling that there was no reason that there should be any discussion about it.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SPEED,

who was sworn and examined on July 2, 1867, testified that immediately after the capture of Jefferson Davis, the President and the Cabinet, but the President more particularly, were anxious for a speedy trial. At that time the District Court was being holden in Norfolk, Judge Underwood being the presiding judge. There was no Circuit Judge down there. The matter of prosecuting Jefferson Davis was placed as under my charge, more particularly, and I was placed under instructions from the President to bring him to trial as speedily as I thought it could be done.

The trial was first postponed until after developments should be made at the trial of the conspirators. I employed counsel to aid in the prosecution, and we all came to the conclusion that unless the Judge of the Supreme Court could preside he should not be tried; that the case was one over which he should preside. I had a great disinclination to have Davis tried before Underwood. I would not consent to it at all. The Chief Justice declined to go there, because the country was not so quiet as he desired, and because military rule prevailed there.

So long as I was in office I opposed a trial before Judge Underwood, and as Mr. Chase could not or would not go there, the trial did not come off.

A question was made about trying Davis in Kentucky. That I opposed, because it would have to be a case of constructive presence in Kentucky. The question was mooted as to trying him in Pennsylvania, Indiana or Ohio in connection with John Morgan's raid, but I opposed his being tried in any State except where he had been actually present.

Then it was said that we could appoint a judge in Judge Catron's place, and try him in East Tennessee. That was anxiously considered, and, on a consideration of it by the President, myself, we both concurred that it would not look well for the President to make a Judge to try Davis at the President's own home, and in his own State. I violently opposed his trial for the crime of treason before a military commission, and so the thing stood until I left office.

I must say that I was, on these grounds, the principal cause of the non-trial of Davis—at least I believe so. I was to have taken part in the prosecution, but with the conviction that if the trial should result in a conviction, I would not constitute a part of the Cabinet, or be an adviser of the President.

BLACK AND TANS IN COUNCIL.

The Alabama Miscegenation Convention.

The Negro Equality Amendment Debate.

Wherein a "Demmas of Color" Declares Himself as Good as Napoleon, or "Any Other Man."

And does not Feel Honored in Sitting Side by Side "wid White Trash."

The following instructive debate transpired in the Convention on Saturday, the 23d instant:

Mr. Keffer proposed as an amendment to the Bill of Rights the insertion of an article that common carriers shall make no discrimination on account of color.

Mr. McLeod (black negro) said he hoped the Convention would give this matter their best consideration. Suppose one of the gentlemen wants a colored man in the same car with him. The conductor would not allow it to be. Thought this ought to be changed.

Mr. Jim Greene (black negro) said he had done a great deal of traveling and he felt interested in this question. It was a common thing for colored people to be put into a smoking car, with drunkenness and low white men. He thought they ought to be allowed to go among decent white people.

Major Semple said he thought the Convention had to meet this question fairly. He asked, was it unreasonable, considering the history of this country and the attitude in which the two races stood to each other, that the steamboat captain should have the power to say to the colored people, you shall not sit at the same table with white men, and mix up with them as you please.

It had been recently decided in some of the States that this was a justifiable exercise of authority. After having inserted in the Constitution various provisions which were intended to secure to all races civil rights, he thought the question "what civil rights" ought to be left to the courts.

Mr. Gregory (colored negro) asked, how could the delegates go home to their constituents, nineteen-twentieths of whom were negroes, after having voted against their enjoying the same rights, in all respects, as white people.

Did the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Semple, feel polluted by sitting alongside of Finley, his colored colleague, and if not, why should he feel polluted by sitting by his side in a car? For himself, he thought Napoleon on his throne was not a better man than he (Gregory) was.

Mr. Caraway (colored negro) said at present the colored man could not send his wife from one point of the State to the other, because she would be placed in a smoking car and exposed to the insults of low and obscene white men. He did not see how any friend to the colored man could vote against breaking down the monopoly.

Mr. Griffin ("intimate fiend") said he was very sorry this question had come up, but he should meet the issue fairly, and vote for the proposed amendment.

Mr. Rapier (mulatto negro) said the manner in which colored gentlemen and ladies were treated was past his comprehension. He wanted the gentleman from Montgomery to understand that he did not consider himself honored by sitting in a car beside him because he was a white man simply, but only because of his intelligence. He (Rapier) had dined with Lords in England in his lifetime. Out of respect for their constituents, the delegates ought to vote for the amendment.

Mr. Saffold, (white) said he regretted that such a firebrand had been thrust unnecessarily in their midst. But he hoped they would meet the issue like men—who knew what was right and dared to do it. While they were protecting the rights of one section of the people of Alabama, they ought not to neglect the rights of another section. Did not the Convention know what had recently been the issue in the Northern States, and what the decision had been. As a friend of the colored man, and a friend of philanthropy, he protested against a war of races. They knew their opponents sought to force that issue upon them and he hoped they would not be so unwise as to allow them to do so.

The debate was resumed on Monday, when Gregory (colored) again asked leave to say something about the bill of rights. He was informed that he could not do so, unless the Convention would reconsider the vote referring the bill of rights to the Committee on Constitution. He then asked leave to make a speech of explanation; by which he could induce this Convention to reconsider the vote referring the bill of rights to the Committee, so that his proposed amendment would go to the Committee with the other amendments. Leave was granted, and he proceeded to say something about Grant's pass, in the Mobile bay, and asked a repeal of the charter. His amendment amounted to nothing, notwithstanding his declaration that the acts of the Legislature of the years 1865-6, were null and void, including all charters granted by them. As the question of bill of rights was then open,

Mr. Semple arose, and asked leave to make an explanation, why he wished the vote reconsidered which referred the bill of rights to the Committee on Constitution, without debate.

Leave having been granted to Mr. Gregory, (colored) it was also granted to Mr. Semple, (notwithstanding the bitter opposition of Griffin, Norris and others,) who arose and said in substance as follows:

Mr. Semple said: The gage had been thrown down on Saturday by the champion of the black race in the convention, and he called upon the members of the white race to take it up. I have not introduced the subject; but now that it is introduced, I am determined this Convention shall decide it. I do not claim to be better than any other man, of any color; but I claim for myself, and for white men generally, the privilege of selecting our own associates. The question might have been postponed; but it was dragged in here by the peculiar champion of the black race on this floor, (John C. Keffer, of Montgomery,) and now it shall be decided. He, (Keffer,) thought the white men in this convention would be afraid to meet the issue; but proud and chivalric Southerners are afraid of nothing. When they manifest any fear or shrinking upon this or any other subject, I, for one, shall be ashamed of them.

Gentlemen have said that they regret the introduction of this subject, because the Legislature will regulate the matter. But shall the white people of Alabama be forced by the coming Legislature to have their dearest social privileges trampled under foot, and the owners of steamboats and hotels compelled to make such regulations as will force their wives and children to associate with them whether they will or not? If you do not settle this question now, instead of deferring it, the white people of Alabama will never support this constitution. The men on this floor who have tried to stifle debate on this question, are promising their colored friends that the Legislature will do this thing for them, and that the question may be safely dodged at the present time. I will not consent to this. The matter must be settled now.

Mr. Griffin called Mr. Semple to order at the expiration of ten minutes.

Mr. Semple responded that the black champions had spoken ten times ten minutes on their favorite party object, and he would desist only under protest.

The House decided that Mr. Semple was no longer entitled to the floor, whereupon,

Mr. Griffin arose and made known his intention of battling forever for social equality, but left in doubt which side he would take in case of a war of races. His speech was a miserable subterfuge for party purposes, and was too disgusting for comment.

Mr. Griffin concluded by proposing that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; the yeas and nays were called, and Griffin's motion to "cut off" debate, was sustained by a vote of 65 to 23.

The Convention adopted the following article to the constitution: Article of taxation: All taxes on property in this State shall be assessed in exact proportion to the value of such property; provided, however, that the General Assembly may levy a poll tax not to exceed $1 50 on each poll, which shall be applied exclusively in aid of the public school fund.

Judge Peters, of Lawrence Valley, proposed a substitute making Supreme Court Judges and Chancellors elective by the Legislature, and all lower grades of judiciary officers by the people. This was adopted by a test vote of 50 to 38.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Speed offered the following substitute for section 5, which was laid on the table—yeas, 58; nays, 27:

It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the establishment of schools in each township in this State, at which all children of the State, between the ages of five and twenty years, may attend free of charge; provided separate schools shall be established for white and colored children.

On the adoption of the original section, which makes no distinction as to the scholars, a rather amusing discussion sprang up. Coon said men in this Convention were always talking about a war of races. He said that had "played out;" which is a favorite expression of the member from Dallas, late of Iowa. Coon said further that he saw white and black children playing together almost daily in the streets of Montgomery. Yet when they are allowed to go to school together, there was a fuss made about it. The gentleman from Perry sits daily in this Convention with a colored delegate by his side. How does he like that?

Mr. Speed—Yes, I do sit side by side with a venerable colored delegate in this Convention; and I am free to say that I prefer his society to that of many of the white delegates in this Convention! [Sensation.]

John Carraway (negro)—I rise to a plat of order. The gentleman is casting reflections on the colored man.

Order was finally restored, and section five was adopted, the negroes voting against it, as they are opposed to going to the same school with the whites—yeas, 51; nays, 35.

At the night session the Educational report was amended and adopted.

Adjourned until to-morrow at ten a.m.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE
INSURANCE COMP

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR ASSESSOR.—We are authorized to announce R. C. T. BOND as a candidate for the office of Ward Assessor at the coming election.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.—THOMAS MAHONE is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Commissioner at the coming January election.

FOR SHERIFF.—We are authorized to announce MOSES HURD as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of this county at the coming January election.

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR ON PRECINCTS.—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM UREN, WOODS as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector on Precincts at the coming election.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.—EDWARD KIERNAN is a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner at the coming election.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.—We are authorized to announce JAMES FORD, (Green Cloth) as a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Commissioner, at the coming election in January next.

FOR MAYOR.—WM. E. FITCH, Jr., is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the election in January next.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce P. H. HOWARD as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the coming election in January next.

WANTS.

WANTED EVERYWHERE, AGENTS—Male and Female—to sell our new Patent, to introduce the genuine IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $25. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, bind, braid, quilt and embroider in a most beautiful manner, and will do all kinds of work. The stitch cannot be ripped and will not wear. Every machine fully warranted for three years. We pay from $75 to $200 per month, or a commission, from which sum the machine can be made. Address ELLIS & MORRISON, Cincinnati, Ohio, Boston, Mass., or Chicago, Ill. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same or other name. A machine will be considered of this description unless with a certificate of agency, signed by us. Ours is the only genuine and only practical lock stitch machine manufactured, and we are the only parties authorized to sell them.

WANTED—Agents to sell the CRESCENT SEWING MACHINE. Price $15. Sewing Machine dealers will find it really to their interest to sell for us. ALFRED HAFTY & INGRAM, 10 second street, Memphis.

AGENTS WANTED—Two to twenty dollars a day, to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $15. Hems two threads, and makes the genuine Lock Stitch. All new principles. Shake the Combination. Each Agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Liberal terms offered. Address, ALFRED BEACH & CO., 214 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few Rooms for one or two single gentlemen, and Board, at 141 Main street. [nov 30 6t]

BOARDING.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms in a central location, with the choice of unfurnished rooms; the only house in Memphis with Gas and Hot and Cold Baths. Address D. Gayoso Ex. Box 56. [nov 30 1m]

BOARD.—In Private Families, at 61 Rooms for gentlemen and wife, can be had at 110 Adams street, by early application. [nov 30 tf]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A commodious house in good repair on Union street, apply to MINOR MEIGS & FISHER, 36 Union street. [nov30]

FOR RENT.—In Chelsea.—One small COTTAGE, with three rooms and garden attached. For further particulars apply at 279 Front street, up stairs, over Pan & Crocker. [nov 30 1m]

FOR RENT.—The New Brick Storehouse, No 9 Howard's Row, at present occupied by W. L. DUFF, 24 West court street.

FOR RENT.—STORES AND OFFICES on the corner of Main and second streets. Also, Offices and Counting-rooms on second floor. Also, a LARGE WAREHOUSE, No. 33, second street. Apply to W. BISHOP, 279 second street.

FOR RENT.—In our new building, 27 Adams street, with proper room for a number of clerks. WISE, KEY & CO.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

HOMES! HOMES! HOMES!

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME, FIFTY LOTS, to offer a home, near the Rock Church in cotton, at any price, ranging from $100 to $500 per acre. TWO OF THE BEST BARGAINS in the county will stand forever. PRICES VERY MODERATE. Call soon and take your choice.

B. B. THOMAS.

FOR SALE.—Two fine Brunswick BILLIARD TABLES, complete and in good order. Have been used but one year. Will sell cheap. Apply to R. W. WICKERSHAM, South-east Corner of Jefferson and Third streets, Memphis Tenn.

FOR SALE.—One twenty-nine power STATIONARY ENGINE and boiler—nearly new. LUNT & MALLON, No. 38 Union street.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

NOTICE.—All persons herein interested are notified that the undersigned will apply for letters of second administration upon the estate of ADAM SAX, deceased, at the next term of the County Court of Shelby county.

J. ANN VACCARO, NICHOLAS MALATESTA.

NOTICE! NOTICE! No. 9 Poplar street, opposite Overton Hotel, next door to Mr. Bowdoin's store, has just received a fine assortment of Furniture, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. In the assortment will be found a splendid Parlor Suit, the best of J. B. WOODWORTH'S Patent Spring Mattresses.

THE Healing Pool and House of Mercy—Howard Association, Memphis—for the healing of the sick, relief of the destitute, widows and orphans which daily come to its kindly portals, and other benevolent purposes, will have immediate need of relief, and its sealed outer envelopes, free of charge, will be sent to all who call. D. H. CUSHMAN, Howard Association Private pbx.

NOTICE.—The "CHARLES HOTEL," New Orleans, La., is the only first-class hotel, on the European plan, conducted on temperance principles, and on the first of November the proprietor will commence the sale of liquors at the bar, and will be happy to receive the patronage of those who desire such a change. He will endeavor to merit their approval.

O. E. HALL. [nov 7]

SATURDAY, : : : : : NOVEMBER 30, 1867

The vote in the House on Tuesday on the motion of Mr. Ross, of Illinois, to instruct the Committee on Banks and Currency to report a bill withdrawing the National Bank currency and substituting therefor "greenbacks," is of great significance. The House, by the large vote of 107 to 51, refused to lay the proposition on the table, and then adopted it without a division. Mr. Ross, the mover of the resolution, also made the motion to lay it on the table with a view, he said, of testing the sense of the House, so that the result may be regarded as indicative of a two to one vote in that body in favor of substituting "greenbacks" for the National Bank currency. Though the author of this proposition is a Democrat, the large number of Radicals who voted in its favor indicates that the recent elections in the West have made their impression, and that the popular sentiment in favor of the financial scheme of Mr. PENDLETON is too great to be disregarded, and will cause it ultimately, and that very soon, to become the settled financial policy of the Government. It is true that the resolution covers but a part of that scheme, but it is the very part upon which it was understood a beginning was to be had," that the Government might, at as early a moment as possible, divest itself of the necessity of contributing to the National banks' interest to the amount of over twenty millions dollars annually, in coin, upon its bonds held by those institutions. This will, of course, wind up those concerns, so far as they may be regarded as Government institutions. Their bonds being redeemed in greenbacks and the greenbacks used to cancel their circulation, there will be little or nothing left for most of them to continue their business, and if any of them do continue it, it will be simply as private banks, upon the principle of all other private banks, without the back bone of the Government to support them. So that the National Bank system of the country may be regarded as almost dead. Indeed, Congress is now preparing the grave to receive it. As to when this result is likely to be attained we are not enabled exactly to answer. An effort will no doubt be made to effect it by the end of the present fiscal quarter, which closes December 30th, and if the measure of repeal is as strong as it would seem, its friends can by that time effect it. The desire to begin the new year with a clean slate as to this class of feeders at the coin crib of the country, may induce as early action as we have suggested, though we do not so soon expect it. In this event the means used will likely be a bill simply repealing the law establishing the National Bank system, and compelling them to liquidation. We do not see that the country will have any reason to feel sorry at the demise of these institutions. It cannot be said that they have been engaged in the business of legitimate banking. The dividends declared by most of them, if real, and not fictitious, are too large to warrant the belief that they have been anything else but burthens upon the producing interests of the country. Certainly banks doing business upon the basis of a legal interest for all accommodations could not afford to divide out the per centage of profits which it is their boast to distribute among their owners. It is in this way that the interest laws of the country have become obsolete and of no value. The known disposition of these institutions to give accommodations, where they could be made to force the greatest discount, is what has, in a great degree, protracted the commercial embarrassments which were entailed by the war upon our people. Money has become too high for the many meritorious and needy aspirants for its accommodation to justify them in obtaining it if they can, to relieve some necessity which will enable them to pursue their business. Others, desperate and hopeful, plunge in and borrow at these ruinous rates, and at maturity are unable to meet their obligations, and the result is failure. Brokers and shavers being preferred customers of the banks, borrow and loan at an advanced per centage what they have just borrowed, and thus accumulate the illegitimate revenues of the same amount of capital. The other banks, finding the money of these national institutions commanding so much per cent., advance their rates, and thus this system has controlled at least the money market of this section of the country, elevating it to a standard which is utterly inconsistent with a healthy transaction of business. Particularly hard is its operations upon the great agricultural interests of the South. The planter with his vast acres is tempted to produce cotton if he can only get an advance of his supplies for the season. The commission merchant, to obtain his custom, makes him the necessary advances, and he in turn relies upon the banks to aid him in the transaction. The high rate of interest is a *sine qua non*. Cotton happens to go down, the planter is unable to meet his obligations, and is worse off than he was before he began, and the merchant, because of the number with whom he has had similar transactions, is pushed to the brink of, if not into failure and ruin. His credit becomes impaired; he can get no more accommodations at any rate, he can make no advances for a future year's operations to the planter; the result is distress beyond the reach of a remedy, the sale of lands under execution, and a general prostration of the agricultural and business interests of the South. The banks will tell you that this is owing to the cotton tax and the increased production of cotton by the other cotton growing countries of the world. But this ruinous rate of interest moves hand in hand with those other antagonistic causes, and is not anything behind them in producing these calamitous consequences. Therefore it is we say that the country will have no reason to regret the death of the National Banks which have existed to encourage an unhealthy commercial system, and which are engaged in a desperate struggle now to induce Congress to permit them to continue and perpetuate it, that they may continue to gorge their close companies of stockholders with huge dividends, enrich shoddy and oppress the business public.

THE members of the Alabama Convention of white skin, who are old citizens of the State, are now being justly punished for permitting themselves to be tempted to take part in the iniquitous proceedings which they knew would, if successful, fasten upon their great State and noble peoples abuses and outrages, under the auspices of which the last vestige of white freedom would perish. Notwithstanding this, they permitted themselves to be run on the same ticket with brutal negroes, and to set with them in the Capitol of Alabama in convention. They begin to find the thing much steeper than they anticipated. It is being rubbed into them, and is continuing to be rubbed into them, and will be continued to be rubbed into them for all time hereafter. It will stick to them like "the shirt of NESSUS." To divest themselves of it were impossible. The negro members of the Convention are now daily hurling at them their rough thunderbolts of invective, and are occupying the places of the parliamentary leaders of the proceedings. They lash in their refractory white colleagues with all the skill and cruelty of their model, THAD. STEVENS. Read the proceedings on our first side, and behold how humiliating is their position. Look at Major SEMPLE, the commander in the late war of the historic SEMPLE'S battery, of the Confederate army, and see how he is lampooned by a half dozen negro members. He ran on the same ticket with a negro, was a warm advocate of a Convention, and he was elected. His negro colleague sits by him in the Convention. He opposes the ordinance compelling common carriers to give to negroes all the privileges of white people, and is very justly reminded by one of them that he was elected on the ticket with one of dark skin, and sat by him in the Convention. The negro could not see the difference between riding on the cars and riding on a ticket with one, or sitting next to one in the Convention and sitting next to one on the cars. We confess, like the negro, that we can't see it. This is but a specimen of many such elegant home thrusts that the debate furnishes, and we refer our readers to it.

ON our outside this morning will be found very interesting reading. Among other matters of interest will be found the report of Commissioner Wolles, favoring the repeal of the cotton tax, the testimony of Detective Baker, Secretary Seward and Ex Attorney General Speed, and the proceedings of the miscegenation convention, now in session at Montgomery.

Four additional voting precincts have been given to Memphis by the Legislature.

Stokes, of Tennessee, occupied half an hour the other day, defending himself from the charge of disloyalty, made by Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin.

Brownlow says, in the case of two men sentenced to death, that he is besieged with letters and petitions asking for their pardon or a change of their punishment. Brownlow does not propose to override the decisions of the courts. Besides, he thinks that murders and robberies have become too frequent, and will have to be checked by capital punishment.

Saturday night, the Irish soldiers of New York, who participated in the late war, held a meeting at the Cooper Institute with reference to the imprisonment of American citizens by the British Government. Addresses were made by Colonel Meagher, General John Cochrane, General Charles G. Halpin and others, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

The House Committee on Elections have decided to recommend the admission of Messrs. Jones, Beck and Gallady, of the Kentucky delegation, to their seats, and the general impression is that the other members from Kentucky will be admitted, with the exception of J. D. Young, whose seat will probably be given to McKee, the contestant.

Mrs. Cobb, it is said, gives free expression to her indignation at Detective Baker for his testimony before the Impeachment Committee. She threatens to tear his hair and eyes out as soon as she sees him, or, if she can't get near enough to him for that, she will shoot him. Baker's testimony will be found on the outside.

At Richmond, Wednesday afternoon, General Lee and Mr. Seddon were before the grand jury, and were questioned about their two bonds. The grand jury has found a new indictment, which is about six times as long as the old one, but only presents some of the facts more in detail. On the 23d of March Mr. Davis will be taken into custody by the Marshal on this indictment. General Lee and Mr. Seddon were recognized to appear as witnesses. Mr. Davis' movements are as yet unknown.

Brownlow says, in the last number of the *Whig*, that whenever a mob of seditionists assemble at the capital for the purpose of holding a convention, it will be dispersed at the point of the bayonet. In addition to this, some of the leaders of the movement would be tried by a court martial of militia officers, and, if found guilty of sedition and rebellion, a coil of rope would be called into requisition, and the hangman assigned to his appropriate work.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, November 27, 1867.

SENATE.

House bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Ohio Air Line railroad, was adopted in lieu of Senate bill on same subject.

House bill to amend the charter of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Laid over informally.

The Senate bill amended by the House regulating the duties of claim agents at Washington was passed.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bill to amend the law in regard to proceedings before justices of the peace. Lost.

Senate bill to amend section 482 of the Code of Tennessee.

A motion was entered to adjourn till Monday.

HOUSE.

By Mr. Thornberg: A resolution for the adjournment of the General Assembly on the 20th of December, to meet again the second Monday in January. Laid over.

By Mr. Reeves: A bill to alter the road laws of the State.

This bill requires the County Court of each county to appoint a road commissioner to lay off roads, and a tax to be levied on the tax payers to employ hands to work on said roads.

By Mr. Johnson: A bill to repeal an act to restrict the navigation of the Big Hatchie river.

By Mr. Hamilton: A bill to relieve the magistrates of the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth civil districts of Shelby county.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill to incorporate a Board of Trustees to select a proper place for the erection of an agricultural College. Referred.

House bill to define the power and duties of the Railroad Directors. This bill requires them to report to the Governor on or before the first of January the whole amount of the cost of their respective roads, the amount of State aid received by each road; also, the amount of stock taken by the State in each road. Passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House bill with regard to ceding of public lands to the United States. This bill cedes all lands to the United States, not claimed by any person, and exempts all such lands from taxes. Passed.

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Rumors and Speculations from Washington.

Horace Greeley Confirmed as Minister to Austria.

A Majority of the House Opposed to Impeachment.

General Hancock Assumes Command at New Orleans.

He Declines a Public Reception.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 29.

In the Senate a petition from the Cincinnati City Council, was presented against a contraction of the currency, and favoring the paying off of the national debt in greenbacks, which was referred.

A petition from the citizens of Delaware to extend the right of suffrage to citizens in the District of Columbia, was referred to the committee on the District.

A resolution declaring the United States Government neutral in the war between England and Abyssinia was read the second time.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill for the contraction of the currency, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The following bills were introduced: A bill calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether $334,529,034, received by Colonel Hubbard from the sales of captured and abandoned property, has been charged to the Quartermaster's Department; and a bill to regulate the election of officers in the District.

On motion, O. G. Dunbar was released from arrest, he having appeared before the Retrenchment Committee.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, all bills before the committees are continued until the next session.

The House was not in session to-day.

The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury will probably be mailed to-morrow to the principal cities North and West, to the care of the Assistant Treasurers or Collectors of Customs.

The President's Message will be put to press to-morrow, and copies transmitted hence in advance of its delivery to Congress.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria, A. C. Hunt as Governor of Colorado, and Colonel Horace Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Senate adjourned until half past one on Monday.

The House has a meeting to-morrow, but no business will be transacted.

The Senate has no intention of electing a Sergeant-at-arms in place of the present incumbent.

The public debt statement will be issued about the fifth of December. It is possible there will be found an increase of the debt, which is mainly owing to the fact that $26,000,000 was expended on the first of this month toward the interest of the debt. The receipts from customs and internal revenue will be about the same as in October.

The President's message was read to the Cabinet to-day. All the members present, including Secretary Welles, who has not before attended its sessions for seven weeks past, owing to sickness.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 29.

The *Herald's* Havana special says, we have St. Domingo dates to the 20th instant. General Barriento was captured by General Valero, and that General Bobadilla, at the head of a column, had left for Cibao, and the President and staff were to follow.

The *Times'* Washington special says the effect of the argument and the facts as presented in the Judiciary Committee, has been to largely strengthen the conviction of those who have heretofore opposed impeachment, as well as to add to the number of the opponents. The dispassionate, courageous and impartial tone of the document is highly commended, in view of the many alleged frauds in the election of Congressmen by the importation of voters from other States, holding their elections at different times, and for the purpose of correcting this evil.

Mr. Mallory, of Oregon, will at an early day introduce a bill defining the time of holding elections for Delegates and Representatives to Congress, for the purpose of making the same uniform throughout the States.

The *Herald's* special says Thad. Stevens pronounces as nonsense the report put forth by Wilson, and speaks highly of the majority report.

A strict count shows that, under the most favorable circumstances, not more than fifty votes out of one hundred and ninety can be relied on in the House in favor of impeachment, and of this number several are said to be doubtful, and should the tone of the forthcoming message of the President be decently moderate, many who are now inclined to listen to arguments for impeachment, will throw their votes and influence against it.

It is stated this evening that a prominent member of one of the House Financial Committees said in conversation that if the question should be brought before it to-morrow, the House would vote to issue $150,000,000 in greenbacks to withdraw the National Bank currency and replace it with the greenbacks, and with them pay off the national debt.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.

The troops drawn up on the levee yesterday to receive General Hancock, were withdrawn, on an order from the latter, telegraphed from Baton Rouge. General Hancock's order assuming command does not disappoint the hopes of those who have been anxiously expecting his coming, and will infuse life into the almost dispairing friends of law and order.

The action of Mayor Heath and Governor Flanders, in not issuing a proclamation for the observance yesterday of thanksgiving, is condemned as a display of partisan feeling.

The following is General Hancock's order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, November 29, 1867.

[*Special Orders No. 40.*]

In accordance with General Orders No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, District of Columbia, August 7th, 1867, Major General W. S. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

[NOTE.—Owing to the condition of the lines, it is impossible to get the full report from the South.]

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, November 29.

J. W. Hunnicutt, editor of the *New Nation*, who was arrested by the civil officers on Wednesday, has been bailed by the military commissioner, to appear at the Charles City Court within ten days after the adjournment of the Reconstruction Convention, of which he is a member, and answer the indictment already found against him for using incendiary language in a public speech. The Commissioner stated that General Schofield disliked to interfere in such matters, but did so that the accused might attend to his duties in the Convention. The bail was fixed at $5,000. Hunnicutt claims that the indictment is but a pretext to prevent his sitting in the Convention. He volunteered to appear in court without compulsion, before the military took the matter in hand.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.

The river is stationary, with three feet in the canal. A gorge is expected.

The St. Charles goes to New Orleans next Tuesday, and the Indiana next Saturday.

Copious rains fell at intervals from ten last night until two p.m. to-day. The thermometer is down to thirty, and the barometer is now rising.

Thanksgiving was not generally observed. Business was only partially suspended.

The weather is clear, cold and freezing. Six inches of snow fell this morning.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, November 28.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the ministry introduced a plan for the new income tax, which is to be at the rate of one penny per pound, and to endure for one year, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Abyssinian war.

The Seward-Stanley correspondence, relative to the Alabama claims, was promised at an early date.

PARIS, November 28.

The evacuation of the Roman territory by the French forces, still continues. All the troops will have returned by Monday next.

The *La Presse*, a Government organ in this city, has an editorial on the subject of a conference for the settlement of the Roman question. The writer says: "It will be impossible for the Conference to maintain the present boundaries of Rome."

Dispatches announce that several battles have been fought in Candia, between the Turks and Cretons. Both parties claim to be victorious.

BERLIN, November 29.

The Prussian *Kreuz Zeitung* has an editorial this morning on the conference for a settlement of the Roman question. The writer says: "With the exception of Austria, not one of the great Powers of Europe has accepted the conference. The other Powers have either, like Prussia, exacted explanations or given evasive replies."

LIVERPOOL, November 28.

While the steamship Brasbella, which plies between this port and Greece, was leaving port about noon, to-day, one of her boilers exploded with a loud report which was distinctly felt throughout the city. Thirty-three persons were killed outright, and many others injured. The steamer was entirely destroyed.

LONDON, November 29.

It now seems evident that "it will be impossible for the proposed Conference to maintain the present boundaries, etc.," was not the utterance of *La Presse*, but of a St. Petersburg journal, which is regarded as quite as good authority, usually, on diplomatic questions.

MARRIED.

In the city, on Thursday evening, November 28 at the residence of Judge Thomas D. Smith, by the Rev. Dr. George White, Rector of Calvary Church, Colonel J. H. MONAGHAN to Mrs. ANNIE E. PARSONS, both of this city.

In this city, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. at the Second Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wilkerson, Colonel EDWARD W. MUNFORD to Miss MARY E. GARDNER, all of Memphis.

On the 26th instant, by the Rev. Father Wolsh, GILBERT THOMPSON to Miss C. CELIA LOTT, all of this city.

Our young friend GILBERT has at length won a maiden fair. Whom the boys he will always love with a devotion her merits deserve. May their married life prove happy and prosperous, and may they hereafter be united again in the realms of bliss beyond the skies. X.

DIED.

This morning, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, of typhoid fever, JOHN B. BAKER, aged fifty six years.

His funeral will take place this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of M. C. GALLAWAY, corner of Court and Third streets.

OBITUARY.

At the residence of his sister, near the city of Memphis, on the 21th instant, after a long and painful illness, Rev. ATWAN LINDSEY BARNARD, departed this life in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

The subject of the above notice was born in Carrittuck county, North Carolina, in September, 1833, and emigrated to this city about the year 1853. He was for several years engaged in the book and stationery business in this city. During the war he was a prisoner with the South, and the exposure and hardships incident to his duties developed the disease (consumption) with which he died. His was a warm hearted, generous nature, deeply attached to his friends and relations, and full of kindly feeling for all men. He bore his protracted sufferings with uncomplaining resignation, and died a worthy and calm, and we trust has found rest and joy in a brighter and better land. *Requiescat in pace.* L.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee and Manager ..... W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager ..... Stage Manager
Treasurer ..... C. D. SPRINGFIELD

Great success of the talented young American tragedienne, Miss FANNY B. PRICE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 30, 1867, the great New York sensation, in five acts, entitled NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; Jenny Morton, Miss Fanny B. Price.

MONDAY—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

☞ Doors open at a quarter to seven; Curtain rises at half past seven.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE

G. J. DAVIS ..... Lessee and Manager
TONY DENIER ..... Stage Manager

SATURDAY EVENING, November 30, and every night until further notice, the Great Spectacular Drama, A TALE OF MYSTERY, with all the Rich, Gorgeous, Costly Costumes, etc., as used by G. J. Dangle in the BLACK CROOK, two hours in length.

☞ Matinee SATURDAY AFTERNOON at two o'clock.

Admission to Family Circle, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box office open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Doors open at a quarter o'clock; Curtain rises at half past seven.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL

AT

MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,

IN

GREENLAW OPERA BUILDING,

Corner Second and Union Streets,

Commencing Monday, December 2, 1867,

To aid in the

ERECTION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

Tickets Fifty Cents

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Disappearance.

LEWIS CASS SMITH, aged sixteen or seventeen years, lived with his father, Wm. Smith, of the Rev. Dr. George White, Rector of Calvary Church, Colonel J. H. MONAGHAN and Mrs. ANNIE E. PARSONS, both of this city.

St. Andrew's Society,

THE members of St. Andrew's Society are requested to meet at THIS EVENING at seven o'clock, at Mechanics' Hall, Court square, to attend the funeral of our late brother, ALEXANDER MCLEAN.

President of Committee.

For Sale.

ONE of the best PLANTATIONS in Fayette county, Tennessee, near a station on Memphis and Charleston railroad, and fifty of which are cleared, with two tracks—about four hundred acres each of original forest—the latter of which will be sowed in fall wheat, ten in rye and twenty are exhibiting a rest of two years. There will also be sold with the place, if desired, one mule, one yoke good oxen, two wagons, plenishing tools one hundred bushels corn, a lot of hogs, cattle and sheep, now on the place. For further information inquire of

M. C. GALLAWAY, 64 Jefferson street.

Guardian Settlement in County Court of Shelby.

To Willie J. Ward and Lucy V. Rockwell, formerly Ward, heirs of J. R. Ward:

I HAVE filed a settlement, ending 1st december 1866 with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the January term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month in the Court House in the city of Memphis.

Approved November 18, 1867.

R. R. TAYLOR, Guardian.

JOHN LOGAN Clerk.

No. 618—In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee—T. G. Alderson et al. vs. Henry Ehrett and P. Wiedich et al.—The Sheriff's return in this cause shows that the defendant Henry Ehrett, is not to be found in Shelby county and as to him personal process cannot be served: It is therefore ordered that he make his appearance herein, at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in January, 1868, and plead, answer or demur or complainant's bill or the same will be taken for confessed, as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Avalanche.

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. BLACK, Deputy C. & M.
McDONALD & MAYES, Sols. for Complainant. [nov28]

Insolvent Notice.

HAVING suggested the insolvency of the estate of Mary A. Stewart, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to file the same with the Clerk of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, on or before the 28th day of April, 1868, or the same will be barred forever.

WILLIAM RAFFLE, Administrator.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

THE HUNTSVILLE COAL COMPANY are now prepared to furnish in any quantity a first class Coal at One Dollar per bushel. Call at their office on the corner of Second and Madison streets, or at the yard on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Removal.

H. B. PACKER has removed his office to 231 1-2 Main street, where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and several new ones.

EUROPEAN

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF LONDON.

ORGANIZED, 1821

Agency Established at 65 Wall Street, New York, 1846.

Capital in Gold, : : : : : $5,000,000
Surplus in Gold, : : : : : 3,000,000

Policies Issued upon all the Improved Plans.

Death by Suicide, Hand of Justice or Duelling does not work Forfeiture of Policies in this Company.

Thirty Days' Grace Allowed on Annual Premiums.

GEORGE W. L. CROOK,
279 1-2 Main Street,
GENERAL AGENT FOR TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY

For Sale or Rent on Lease for Ten (10) Years.

A NO. 1 SAW MILL AND GRIST MILL, in complete and perfect running order, with an abundance of Belting and a long line of shafting, Pulleys, etc., situated on the St. Francis river, near Lindale.

The Mill has capacity to saw eight thousand to ten thousand feet per day, and has, under last management, turned out six thousand feet. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS & JOHN R. LEECH,
No Front street.

1867. 1867.

GREAT

CENTRAL ROUTE VIA CAIRO,

Illinois Central Railroad and Connections.

"Blue Line."

THROUGH without change of cars to New York, Boston and other Eastern cities.

Rates will always be as low as by other responsible lines, and quick time made.

Through Bills of Lading to all points North and East.

No other freight line runs into or from Cairo, the united full force of the roads being devoted to the "Blue Line," which is owned and controlled by the several railroads forming the State line, and secures the advantages of a thoroughly responsible connection.

For rates and information apply to

CHARLES S. GAWTRY, Agent,
No 96 Front street.

Printing Paper.

25 REAMS BEST PRINTING PAPER, size 32x36, for cash only, at mill prices. For sale by

AVALANCHE OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Toys at Wholesale!

MENKEN BROTHERS offer to Dealers

25 CASES GERMAN & FRENCH TOYS

Of their own Importation,

AT NEW YORK PRICES

THE GREAT SALE

AT

MENKEN BROTHERS

THE CRISIS HAS COME

Immense Reductions in Prices

We have brought from our Wholesale Rooms

Cases Bleached Domestics,
Cases New Style Calicoes,
Cases Plaid Wool Linseys.

PRICES STILL LOWER ON

French Dress Goods,
French Dress Goods,
French Poplins,
French Poplins,
Empress Cloths,
Empress Cloths.

MENKEN BROTHERS

Will Sell, Regardless of Cost,

Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks.

CLOAKS FROM $3 UP.

Flannels, 25 cents per yard.
Flannels, 25 cents per yard.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

LADIES' & MISSES' HOSIERY

OF BEST MAKES.

Their Great Sale of Cheap Goods will Continue until January 1.

MENKEN BROTHERS

OPENED A NEW LOT OF

10-4 White Wool Blankets

At $3 50 per pair.

Blankets, $3 50 per pair.
Blankets, $3 50 per pair.

OSNABURGS AND JEANS,

BROGANS AND BOOTS.

Farmers Should Attend this Great Sale.

☞ Merchants wanting Goods at New York Prices should send out stands.

READ! READ! READ!

NO HUMBUG.

NO CLEARING OUT SALE!

NO CLOSING SALE.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS

Are Not Selling Out, but Intend to Remain Here in Business.

They have but One Price

AND THAT IS

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

They keep pace with the Peale, and offer

Goods at Astonishingly Low Prices.

On and after Monday, November 25, Our entire Large

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

WILL BE SOLD AT SUCH PRICES AS

WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

Poplins reduced to 25c.
Shepard Plaids reduced to 12 1-2c.
Empress Cloths, 75c to $1.
Colored Alpacas, 40 to 75c.
Best Colored French Merinos, 60c. to $1.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

Bleached and Brown Domestics, Prints, Cassimeres, Jeans Tweeds, Linseys, Towels, Damask, Hosiery, Flannels, Notions, Boots and Shoes,

And such Goods as are kept in a First Class Dry Goods House.

We call the attention of the LADIES to our

CLOAK & SILK ROOM,

Where all shades and qualities of silks or silk be found. We have also received a new shades of

CLOAKINGS AND TRIMMINGS,

And are prepared to make to the latest Styles of Cloaks to order, and a GOOD FIT will be GUARANTEED.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,
249 Main Street, Corner of Jefferson.

M. F. KENNEDY, H. G. WILLIAMS, J. P. RUSSELL.

KENNEDY, WILLIAMS & RUSSELL,

COTTON FACTORS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 288 1-2 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN

Notice.

To Lady Managers of Church Fairs.

MENKEN BROTHERS have just received a large stock of new, novel and handsome GERMAN AND FRENCH TOYS, which they will sell to Fair Managers at very moderate prices.

Many of these goods are much superior to any thing ever exhibited in Memphis.

For Rent or Lease.

A PLANTATION containing five hundred acres of land, in one body, on the Missouri and Arkansas road, twenty-six miles from the city of Memphis. Has land in cotton and corn, and will be rented on reasonable terms. Has a good dwelling house, and other improvements. The Residence Lot is also offered for rent or lease. Apply to

J. M. KEATING,
Agent for W. A. GOODMAN, Memphis, Tenn., or A. S. GWIN, Miss. Lake Landing, Miss.

AUCTION.

UNRESERVED CASH SALE!

SEVEN ACRES OF LAND

IN THE

Lofland Tract,

Near Fort Pickering.

WE are directed to sell to the highest bidder for Cash, lots 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81, in the Lofland Tract. It need not be stated that the Texas Troops were encamped on this land during the late war, and consumed all the timber. We have small houses on the river and the city of memphis is rapidly building. Cash Purchasers, or those desiring to build immediately, will find this a rare chance to secure a home. SOLD POSITIVELY and WITHOUT RESERVE. The sale will take place on the premises.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2,

AT TWELVE o'clock, giving parties ample time to examine the property before the day of sale.

In addition to the above, we will sell at the same time and place, for Mrs. Brown, a Lot on McConnel avenue between the railroad and cable line track, in the neighborhood of Col. Avery and J. B. Clayton, Esq., containing about three acres more or less.

These sales are positive and without reservation Maps of the property can be seen at our office.

nov21-td ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

I WILL sell on MONDAY, December 2, 1867, at No. 324 Adams street, by the highest bidder, for cash, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the estate of U. J. Brooks, deceased, consisting of

CHAMBER SETS, MIRROR, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Etc., Etc.

W. C. McCLURE, Administrator.

A. S. LEVY, Auctioneer. nov28

To Hotels, Restaurants and Liquor Dealers.

SALES OF WINES AND LIQUORS, under Overton Hotel, on Poplar street, between Main and Front. We will on MONDAY, December 2, sell a large quantity of Wines and Liquors, of choice brands, consisting in part of Southern Champagne, 1 case French Brandy, 10 five gallon kegs Old Apple Brandy, 1 dozen Claret, 50 boxes Silk Wine, 1 bale Cognac Cloth Rugs, etc., etc.

The Apple Brandy in five gallon kegs is old and very fine, and is for chills and Fever, no cause or how long standing.

Having had indubitable evidence of its prompt and certain effects from the testimony of a multitude of respectable citizens, we do not hesitate to recommend this preparation in all cases of Fever and Ague and Chills and Fever. Indeed, from the facts in our possession of its intrinsic value, it would not be too much for us to state that when the directions are strictly complied with we warrant a cure in every case, where it is tried. It is pleasant to the taste and the stomach receives it with ease. There is, in truth, it may be declared the day is now far distant when it must be appreciated and used in every household, where Fever and Ague or Chills and Fever is found to exist.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,

(Established 1840,)

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS

Nos. 301 and 303 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.,

Offer for sale all goods in our line at Manufacturers' and Lowest Prices. Every article warranted as represented. Prices subject to fluctuations of the market. Terms net cash or city acceptance.

OLD WINE & LIQUOR HOUSE

Established by Raphael Semmes in 1818.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, ETC.

Import

LIQUOR HOUSE

ael Semmes in 1819.

IES & CO.,

d Street, Memphis, Tenn.

D DEALERS IN

S, SEGARS, ETC.

Direct

Sherry and O nes.

NTS FOR

mm & Co.'s Cham, ies

ee" Whiskey.

NIC SYRUP

apid and Never Failing Cure of

OR FEVER & AGUE

—Every Disease has its Cure!

e Stomach, have long felt the necessity for, and want of, a SAFE, Liver Stimulant, and one which would not, like Drugs, for the cure of which it was designed, bear a single evil result to every unprejudiced mind, is now completed in this preparation, the combination of purifying ingredients. Upon its own merits, therefore is it sustained. A single trial of the same,

prodigious evidence of facts astounding upon certain stream s in the ... is set a specific for Fevers of all kinds, and especially Fever and

ed in his theory upon this important subject, and hence the ... offer to the public as a specific and POSITIVE cure for Fever

cts from the testimony of a multitude of respectable citizens, ... Fever and Ague and Chill and Fever; indeed, from the fact it is ... to state that when the directions are strictly complied with ... to the last and the cheapest Medicine in the world. Therefo ... it must be appreciated and used in every household, where

PRIETORS,

& HIGBEE,

ed 1840,)

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS

treet; Memphis, Ten.,

and Lowest Prices. Every article warranted as ... market. Terms net cash or city acceptances.

ICE.

H. STOUT & BROTHER to CHARLES STOUT and EDWIN ... are authorized to collect and receipt for all debts due the same. ... M. STOUT, Surviving Partner N. H. Stout & Brother.

T & BROTHER,

. Stout & Brother,

OWARE, GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.,

eet, Adams Block,

ARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, etc., of the best quality and ...

LINE IN DRY GOODS

IX & CO.,

NO. 307 MAIN STREET,

SING SALE.

in Eastern markets ... ilitate
d Stock, for the ... d the
d Dress Goods, Fu ... and
convince you at on ... can to
RI ... CO.

PRODUCE DEPOT!

ott Block, Memphis, Tenn.

RIGHT,

eral Commission Merchant

ERS FOR

Pork, Bacon, Lard, Apples, Potatoes, also, Lime, Cement and Plaster.

icular attention given to filling orders. ...

W & CO.,

ND STREET,

OWARE AND IRON

ontinually situated, we are prepared to fill all orders for

Cutlery, Tools of all kinds,
Pickering's Anti-Freezing Pumps,
Carpenters' Tools,
Farming Implements.

may favor us with a call. ...

D BY GRIMAULT & COMPANY

ghness Prince Napoleon.

al discoveries, founded on the principles of chemistry and ... nacs medicines, as it is ... and sufficiently indorse their com... to the papers as able to cure ... in this world. They ... have been in use with ... regard to the sale of medicine ... by the Academy of Medicine, and have received official ... which are authorized by the government. The fact ... U.S. medicines.

) Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION ... SOURNESS OF BLOOD. It is particularly recommended to ... titution, as well as to persons suffering under any kind of de... all warm and sweating climates.

Syrup o Iodized Horse Radish.

... the hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD ... THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, ...

Pot's Capsules and Liquid Extract of ... talis.

... cures effect a cure. They insure ... extraordinary ... and Dr. ... ertised Dr. ... remedies and copaiba and ... injection is ...

pot:
... York, E. POUCHER, M. D.
... in Memphis, G. ... invet.

THOMAS & ... D,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer, ...

RY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.,

No. 203 Main Street,

CottonFactors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

s. 91, 93 & 95 Adams Street, Memphis, Tenn.

W. B. CHRISP,

(Late with Taylors, McEwen & Blow.)

associated with us, and will give his personal attention to ... sale of Cotton.

P All Cotton consigned to us by steamboats will be in... to, unless otherwise instructed; and all Cotton in store in... against fire, unless otherwise ordered.

The Graham Place

FOR RENT.

THE beautiful and spacious residence and grounds ... offered for rent in unexceptionable manner, on one year ... first of January next. Possession given immediately. ... can be made to Charles W. Dodd, 2 Madison ... of, or to

ROTHER, TREVEANT & CO.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

SATURDAY : : : : : NOVEMBER 30, 1867

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	10:30 P.M.	1:00 A.M.
Through Mail Daily	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Somerville Accommodation Daily, (Sun-days excepted)	7:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.

Ticket office, 10 Main, corner of south Front Street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express	3:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Freight daily, except Sunday	5:45 P.M.	6:00 A.M.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	10:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Night Express	1:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our city patrons are requested not to pay any one for subscriptions to the AVALANCHE without a certificate from the office authorizing them to collect.

GALLAWAY, REEA & CLUSKEY.

DOWN.—City scrip was down yesterday to 35c. When in the name of all that is financial will it touch bottom?

REARRESTED.—Thomas Burns, a member of the chain gang, who escaped on Thursday, was rearrested yesterday, and will receive a double dose this morning.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church; services in the Criminal Court room, Greenlaw building. Preaching to-morrow, at eleven a.m. and half past seven p.m., by the pastor, Rev. F. A. Mason. Sabbath school at three p.m. The public are invited.

TO-DAY.—This being St. Andrew's day, it will be suitably celebrated by our Scottish citizens, who not only here, but all the world over, on this day unite around the social board to pay honor to the patron saint of "Auld Scotia."

Ladies' muffs, capes and collars, at Wheaton & Co.'s, No. 199 Main street, Webster block. 2t

BONNET THIEF.—Sallie Dean was in want of a new bonnet, and she deliberately went upto Jenny Dickinson, and took hers off her head, and made off with it, but had not gone far before she was overhauled, and taken before Squire Miller, who committed her to jail.

DESPERATE A-SAULT.—John Condi and John Welsh were examined yesterday before Squire Miller, charged with the assault on Wm. Walsh, on the levee. He was found about seven o'clock yesterday morning lying in the mud, senseless, with his jaw broken. He was taken to the hospital, and his assailants will be tried this morning.

ESCAPED.—On Thursday a number of the prisoners confined at the Adams street station managed to escape. They removed some bricks from the wall of the third story, and got on an adjoining roof, and from thence reached the ground. James Conner, who was in the third, was caught as he was about "skedaddling," and securely confined.

Ladies' furs, at Wheaton & Co.'s, No. 199 Main street. 2t

THE ST. PATRICK'S FAIR.—The fair for the benefit of the St. Patrick's church commences on Tuesday next, at the Memphis Club Hall, in the Greenlaw block. We understand that a splendid saddle will be voted for, to be presented to the most popular candidate for Street Commissioner, and many other features of interest will be introduced to make the fair a success.

THE TALE OF ENCHANTMENT.—This piece still holds the boards at the Greenlaw Opera House, and is improving in its representation nightly. Miss DeVere has taken hold of the affections of the habitues of this place, and her singing is encored nightly. Tony Denier, as the harlequin, does some real good pantomime, and is the cause of much amusement. No one should neglect this opportunity to see this really fine spectacular piece.

CROSS SUITS.—Josephine Mason, a negro, who lives with a white man named Jones as his wife, swore out a warrant against another negro named Kate Gibbs for an assault upon him with a stick of wood. Squire Hall fined her $5 and costs. Kate, to be even for the fine, swore out a warrant for life in mortal peril from her. Justice Hall did not think so, and let her off with the payment of the costs.

Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson street and 266 Main street, have received Godey's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine and Gazette of Fashion, Harper's Magazine, the Galaxy, Eclectic Magazine, Land We Love, Catholic World, all for December; London Art Journal, De Bow's Review, for November, and weeklies and dailies from every where. Call at Emmons & Son's for your reading matter.

Ladies' furs, at Wheaton & Co.'s. 2t

RUN OVER.—An old lady named Mary Quinn was run over by a negro on horseback yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, near the corner of Jefferson and Second streets. She was thrown down by the collision and considerably bruised. The negro was arrested but discharged when it was ascertained it was no fault of his. It appears that in crossing the street the negro's hat was blown off and struck the horse in the side of the face, frightening him and rendering him unmanageable, and before the negro could again get control of him he had knocked down and run over Mrs. Quinn.

THANKSGIVING.—Thanksgiving day was not observed, as a general thing, and the streets gave no evidence of the suspension of business. The banks, the postoffice and the public departments were closed, but, as a general thing, most persons who had business to do, did it. There were services in several of the churches, at which instructive and edifying sermons were made that night, save the opening of the day unite around the social board to pay honor to the patron saint of "Auld Scotia."

Ladies' muffs, capes and collars, at Wheaton & Co.'s, No. 199 Main street, Webster block. 2t

BONNET THIEF.—Sallie Dean was in want of a new bonnet, and she deliberately went upto Jenny Dickinson, and took hers off her head, and made off with it, but had not gone far before she was overhauled, and taken before Squire Miller, who committed her to jail.

DESPERATE A-SAULT.—John Condi and John Welsh were examined yesterday before Squire Miller, charged with the assault on Wm. Walsh, on the levee. He was found about seven o'clock yesterday morning lying in the mud, senseless, with his jaw broken. He was taken to the hospital, and his assailants will be tried this morning.

ESCAPED.—On Thursday a number of the prisoners confined at the Adams street station managed to escape. They removed some bricks from the wall of the third story, and got on an adjoining roof, and from thence reached the ground. James Conner, who was in the third, was caught as he was about "skedaddling," and securely confined.

Ladies' furs, at Wheaton & Co.'s, No. 199 Main street. 2t

THE ST. PATRICK'S FAIR.—The fair for the benefit of the St. Patrick's church commences on Tuesday next, at the Memphis Club Hall, in the Greenlaw block. We understand that a splendid saddle will be voted for, to be presented to the most popular candidate for Street Commissioner, and many other features of interest will be introduced to make the fair a success.

Colonel J. H. McMahon was married on the 28th instant to Mrs. E. E. Perkins. We congratulate the Colonel on this auspicious event, and hope it may be the harbinger of joys unnumbered, which shall bourgeon around their hearthstone until after life's fitful fever they sleep well.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

This body has been holding another meeting at which all the august members were present.

The sum of $600 was appropriated to pay T. C. Osborne & Co., for building a bridge on the Covington road.

The Committee on the accounts of John Donovan were allowed until the 10th of January to report on the same.

The petition of P. M. Winters, for payment for taking care of the public buildings, was referred to a special committee.

The commissioners appointed some time ago to examine into the condition of the county finances, were allowed $2,500 to be divided among the three commissioners.

The Commissittee on Roads and Bridges reported against the appropriation of $1,000 for the improvement of the State Line road.

A jury of view was appointed for the purpose of changing the course of the Raleigh and Randolph road at or near the residence of Shamberry to Jones, said change not to be any expense to the county.

An appropriation of $1,100 was made in favor of J. F. Holloway, for building a bridge over the Loosahatchie river, on the Covington road.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the necessity of building a bridge near the residence of C. Jones, jr., on the road known as the Telegraph road, running from Randolph to Raleigh.

Several road overseers were appointed, and reports received.

The assessment on the property of John Bender was changed from $33,000 to $24,000, and the tax collector instructed; the assessment on the property of Niles Merriweather was changed from $12,000 to $8,000; Amos Woodruff's assessment was reduced from $6,000 to $2,000.

The taxes on the Watkins Infirmary were ordered to be entered against the county instead of Dr. Watkins.

The report in regard to appointing Rev. Z. K. Hawley chaplain to the jail, was laid upon the table until next meeting.

F. W. Louis was voted $800 for a horse and wagon he had lately bought for the use of the county.

S. M. Allen and Jas. King were appointed commissioners, in the place of R. A. Pruden and J. H. Priddy, to attend to the building of a bridge over the ravine on the New Raleigh road.

W. F. York was authorized to build a bridge over Royster's creek, on the Raleigh and Randolph road, at a cost of $175.

The sum of $450 was appropriated to pay F. W. Buttingham, in full for all services done the county up to the 1st day of November, 1867; also, the same sum to W. E. Milton and M. T. Williamson, for same up to the same time.

The Board then adjourned.

WHAT IS IT?

The Freaks of an Unreconstructed Spirit.

He Grows Bellicose, and Tries to Make a Family break up Housekeeping.

A New Way to Collect Old Debts.

A Truce for Two Months Declared.

He will Return at the end of that Time if the Terms of the Contract are Not Fulfilled.

For a week past the neighborhood of DeSoto street, between Vance and Elliott, has been terribly excited over the occurrence of a series of circumstances so mysterious in their nature as to amaze and mystify the whole neighborhood. The particular locality affected is the tenement No. 329 DeSoto street, at present occupied by Mr. Thompson, who owns and runs several furniture cars. Somewhere about a week ago, the people occupying the house were startled by a succession of loud knocks on the outside or front door. The family were aroused, but as far as we could learn, no inquiries were made that night, save the opening of the door, to see what had caused the knocking. No person being visible, now, it was supposed to have been caused by some mischievous boys, and so the family went to sleep again and were not disturbed until morning. On the second night, about eleven o'clock, the same knockings were heard, only now more emphatic and more noisy than before; the knockings this time, too, were apparently from the outside, and the family were afraid to go to the door. The noise was so loud that the whole neighborhood was aroused and alarmed. Some persons connected with the family went up stairs, where a full view of the door could be obtained, but although the peal of knocks still continued, no visible cause for it could be seen. After a while things quieted down and the family went to sleep, but about two hours after the first alarm was heard again the knocks pealed forth, nearer, clearer, and more alarming than before. A gentleman went to the door, but not a vestige of a living creature could be seen, and no reasonable hypothesis could be given to account for this unusual proceeding. A man was stationed at a second story window who from his position could see the door, and no one could approach it unobserved. He had not been at his post more than half an hour, when the knocks were again repeated, and crash, crash, went pane after pane of glass until seventeen were broken, and nothing to show how it was done—not even a pebble as large as a pea could be found among the splintered glass. The family were now seriously alarmed, and began to consult with each other and with their friends, to arrive, if possible, at an elucidation of this annoying mystery. Without arriving at any definite conclusion they all retired, and were not disturbed again that night. On the third night the entire family was aroused by the panes of glass being broken, and all the earthen jars containing milk overturned, and their contents spilled. Something with the mischief it had done on this, the third night, it retired, and allowed the persecuted family to enjoy sleep for the rest of the night, if they could. On the fourth night a strong man was employed to watch the door. He placed his bed close to a large safe used for holding the tools, ware and plating belonging to the shop. In about an hour he aroused the family, and told them that he had fallen asleep, and that he had had a dream. He stated that he had dreamed that the safe near which he had been sweeping had been overturned on him by three men, and that he had been covered with the debris which fell from it, and that it had awakened him, and he concluded to call some of the family to sit up and keep him with him. The young man then moved his bed ten feet from the safe, all the doors of the connecting chambers being open, and the lights having been extinguished. In about twenty minutes after he had again laid down, the safe was lifted up and violently hurled toward him, and in company almost entirely broken. The family, now nearly paralyzed with fear, moved about in momentary dread of something more terrific still to come, and, pale with terror and anxiety, it was concluded to summon in the neighbors, among whom was Dr. Wasson, one of our well known dentists. He was asked to stay in the house all night and keep the family company. He consented to do so and went for his revolver, and he also laid down. At this time there were two or three young men in the room who had come in when the alarm was given. They remained about an hour, and as no further disturbance had occurred they concluded to go home. They had not left the room more than five minutes, the lights having been extinguished after their departure, when a pair of vases—one on either end of the mantelpiece—were hurled to the floor and broken into a thousand pieces. At the same time, all the parties in the room being wide awake, but before a lamp could be lighted, the top of Parks' hat was taken from the washstand and thrown with fearful force into the opposite corner of the room, striking a large globe lamp and entirely demolishing it. This occurred about eleven o'clock. The people in the house, and many of the neighbors had by this time become impressed with the idea that they were being treated to an unasked display of spiritual rappings, and they accordingly determined to investigate the matter and then if they accordingly sent post haste for Mr. Peplow, a gentleman of much repute among the believers in spiritualism in this city, who sent him to us as a good medium of the female sex. Like Cæsar, she came, she saw, she conquered; and the unruly visitant from the other world, was so mollified that it at last consented to hold converse with her and Mr. Peplow. A great deal of explanations took place, and questions pro and con were asked and answered on both sides, and at length a treaty of peace was concluded between the irate spirit, on the one side, and the medium and Mr. Peplow on the other, that the spirit would cease his annoying freaks on condition that a certain sum of money was paid to his wife within the period of two months. This was agreed to, and the spirit was exorcised, at least for the time being. We are informed that the damage sustained by Mr. Thompson from these visitations will not fall far short of $200. This is one of the most singular affairs which we have ever been called upon to chronicle, and though not believing in the spiritual theory of the matter, still we cannot deny the fact that it is most mysterious, and its mystery should be unraveled, if possible. If broken by mortal agency, the windows must have been broken from the house; but how to account for the overturning of the safe, when the people on watch were wide awake and on the alert, we are at a loss to determine. We fully appreciate the fact that the story appears incredible, but we give it as it was given to us, and people who are skeptical in regard to the matter can fully satisfy themselves, for we have given them a sufficiency of data for all such purposes.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT, *James O. Pearce Judge, etc.*—To-day will be motion day. The Clerk will call the roll of Attorneys, commencing at letter A.

CRIMINAL COURT, *Wm. Hunter, Judge, etc.*—Court was not in session on yesterday, in consequence of the illness of Judge Hunter. It was adjourned by the Clerk over to this morning, on the usual hour. To-day the jail cases will continue to be called.

MUNICIPAL COURT, *Geo. W. Waldron, Judge, etc.* The cases set for trial to-day are as follows:

68 to 87 The State vs. Chas Swearengen.
104 to 1.5 The State vs. M. I. Carter.
130 to 131 The State vs. J. Hildebrand.
208 to 211 The State vs. Jos Lipsett.
212 The State vs. H. C. Carter.
411 The State vs. Ida Scott.
412 to 413 The State vs. Wm. Wright et al.
441 The State vs. Wm. A. Gibson.
442 to 444 The State vs. Wm. Hall et al.
445 to 452 The State vs. Wm. Brown.
453 to 455 The State vs. Thos. W. Austin.
456 The State vs. Tim Hopp.
457 to 466 The State vs. A. P. Giles.
467 to 468 The State vs. Tom Hickey.
469 to 470 The State vs. Oscar Madison.
471 to 478 The State vs. Jane and Chas Swears.
479 to 482 The State vs. Jno Simonds.
483 to 502 The State vs. J. or Ben Scott.
503 The State vs. Jno Carter.

All fines and costs must be paid to-day, or instanter executions will be issued therefor.

CHANCERY COURT, *Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.* The following orders and decrees were entered on yesterday:

Trigg vs Wilson; report of Clerk and Master confirmed.
Shanks vs Shanks; bill taken as confessed as to Chas R. Shanks.
Gay and Hastings vs Hollis et al; final decree.
Bryan vs Bryan et al; final decree.
Bryan vs Bryan et al; report confirmed.
Bell vs Bell et al; cause referred to Clerk and Master.
Cash vs Cash; final decree.
Cash vs Cash; report confirmed.
Burnett vs Smith; final decree.
Burnett vs Smith; final decree.
Baker vs Robinson; order for sale.
Taylor vs Eads; decree for divorce.
Gorman vs Gorman; decree for divorce.
Bryan vs Bryan; bill read as taken as confessed.
Baker vs Watkins; referred to Clerk and Master.
Bell vs Bell; report of sale confirmed.
James vs Hill; referred to Clerk and Master.
Mount vs Bennett; referred to Clerk and Master.
Bender vs Andrews; judgment dismissed.
Ex parte Watkins et al; order appointing receiver.
No. 2295 R. D. Montgomery vs. McDonnell, set for hearing to-day.

THE WATCH CASE.—M. Combs, jr., is again before the courts trying to recover a watch, which he alleges to have been stolen from him in the house of Bella Gurney, by her and a young man Rogers. He has had her before Squire Hall twice, once before the Grand Jury, and now insists upon being tried before Squire Moore. Squire Hall dismissed the case, and the Grand Jury ignored the bill after a patient hearing of the witnesses. No public examination into its merits has been made, but from facts which we have been placed in possession of, we have come to the conclusion that in this affair Bella has been more sinned against than sinning, and to thus follow up what has proved to be a losing suit, shows more of malice than prudence on the part of M. Combs, jr., and in fact it savors much of persecution. The last time Mr. Combs had the parties arrested it was done after dark, so that they were unable to get bail, and had to stay in jail all night, and this, too, after the Grand Jury had failed to find an indictment, and the Judge of the Criminal court had ordered their discharge.

THE NEW MEMPHIS.—Last night Miss Fanny Price took her first benefit, and played to a much smaller house than the merits of her acting deserved. The piece went off much more worthily than it did the previous night, the "people" being much better up in their parts. Miss Price, as Jenny Milsom and Lady Everaleigh, made quite an impression on her audience by the force and power she evinced; we have seen but few ladies possessing in a higher degree than she does the control of the facial muscles. This is a necessity in all great artists, and it goes as far as any other quality to make up the finished actress. Miss Price has greatly improved since the last time we saw her, and her flight is still onward and upward. Mr. Roach, as Larkspur, was good, but there is not much in the character to build upon. Mr. Anderson, as Black Milsom, made another hit, and gave us the unadulterated ruffian to the life. To-night the same piece will be produced.

CLOSE THEM UP.—A couple of cisterns have lately been left open on the corner of Butler and Shelby streets, thus endangering the lives of the passers by. This should not be.

The Lodland lots, to be sold on Monday next, by Royster, Treavant & Co., are of unsurpassed fertility, and in every respect are worthy the attention of parties wishing to invest their money in good property.

Good sloth cloaks at $4 at Menken Bros' great sale. 1w

RARE HALL.—The match game between the first and second nines of the Empire clubs, was played on Thanksgiving day, and was a good game. At the close, Mr. J. Kirtland, of the first nine, was presented with a fine gold ring, and Mr. C. E. Bushnell was presented with a fine cane. The following is the

SUMMARY.

FIRST NINE.	O. R.	SECOND NINE.	O. R.
Chapman, 1 b	3	Childs, c	2
Hershey, 1 b	1	Bushnell, p	5
Peaden, p	1	Dumont, r f	4
Hall, c f	3	Hamilton, l f	3
Bennett, s s	3	Edwards, 2 b	1
Palmer, 3 b	2	Hall, 3 b	1
Kirtland, c	3	Gaines, 1 b	1
Van Hensselaer, r f	3	Cooper, s s	1
Osborne, c f	3	Bissell, l b	1
Total	21	Total	20

Umpire, Wm. J. Wetter. Scorers, R. M. Cully and H. H. Pendleton.

Money to loan on collateral security. Apply at 200 Second street. 3t

COAL! COAL! COAL!—For superior Pittsburg coal leave your orders at Bigley, Mellersh & Co.'s, No. 25 South Court. 1m

All wool flannels at twenty-five cents a yard. Good hair pens at five cents a piece. Best needles and pins at five cents a paper, at J. H. Loweustine & Bros', 231 Main street. They are selling out. 4t

Fresh mince pies to be had every day, at Jos. Specht's confectionery, No. 37 Madison street. 2t

Ladies', misses' and childrens' shoes at seventy-five cents. Men's boots at two dollars, and boys' boots at one dollar, at J. H. Loweustine & Bros', Clay building. They are quitting business. 4t

Attend the clearing sale of dry goods and ladies' shoes at Mack Brothers & Bohm's. 1w

Men's cassimere hats at two dollars, and gent's good linen bosom shirts at one dollar and fifty cents, at J. H. Loweustine & Bros', 231 Main street. They are closing up their store. 4t

Our immense stock dress goods at prices that will insure a speedy sale, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. 1f

First class calicoes at twelve and a half cents, and good calicoes twelve yards for one dollar, at J. H. Loweustine & Bros', Clay building. They are sacrificing goods to close by the first of January. 4t

Plaid linseys, jeans, gray blankets, white blankets, flannels, all colors, gents' underwear, reduced twenty five per cent. from last month's prices. 1m RICE, STIX & Co.

Good 4-4 domestics at twelve and a half cents, and a good suit of gents' clothes for six dollars, at J. H. Loweustine & Bros', 231 Main street. They are selling out. 4t

Ten-quarter all wool white blankets at $3 50 per pair at Menken Bros'. 1w

Fresh mince pies and delicious oyster patties, every day, at Bertolo's confectionery, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets. 2w

Bed blankets, balmoral and hoop skirts, shawls and cloaks, at the greatest reduction in price, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. 1f

Twenty-five cents for dress goods worth seventy-five, and thirty-five cents for beautiful alapaccas and English merinoes, at J. H. Loweustine & Bros', 231 Main street. They are sacrificing goods to close by the first of January. 4t

Our motto is "sell," as we are determined to close out our stock. Mack Brothers & Bohm. 1w

Our prices will be seen to merit your patronage, at Lindaur, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. 1f

Call early for nice dress goods, before they are all sold. Mack Brothers & Bohm. 1w

All-wool flannels, 25c a yard at Menken Bros'. great sale. 1w

Beautiful French dress goods, marked to less than cost, at Menken Bros'. great sale. 1w

Nubias at fifty cents and break fast shawls at one dollar each. Good white blankets at three dollars per pair, at J. H. Loweustine & Bros', Clay building. They are quitting business.

Look at our new prices of knit goods, shawls and hosiery. Mack Brothers & Bohm. 1w

Rice, Stix & Co. have reduced prices of prints, brown and bleached muslins, and sheetings to almost anti-war prices. 1m

Read the new advertisement of Rice, Stix & Co. Their prices have been again reduced, in accordance with the latest decline, and they mean to offer such inducements as will guarantee an early sale. 1m

Go to the great sale of cheap goods at Menken Bros'. 1w

Misses' shoes for ladies and children, at reduced prices, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. 1f

We cannot enumerate the prices of our immense stock to be closed out—they are the lowest in order to secure an early sale. RICE, STIX & Co.

Merchants should attend the great wholesale sale of dry goods at Menken Bros'. 1w

The place for bargains is at Drake & Co.'s, 277 Main street. tf

Imported velvet and cloth cloaks, marked regardless of cost, at Menken & Bros'. great sale. 1w

Drake & Co. are selling clothing and furnishing goods at *New York cost*. 277 Main street. tf

Great closing sale at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street, commencing Monday, November 11th. tf

We are determined to close out business, so you will make a rare bargain by not calling at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. 1f

Merchants wanting goods at New York prices, should attend the great sale of Menken Bros. 1w

Our entire stock at New York cost. Drake & Co., 277 Main street. tf

REMOVED.—I have removed my shop to No. 60 Jefferson street, in the alley, and will be glad to have my old customers call and see me and as low as will favor me with a call. By close attention to business and charging reasonable prices I hope to obtain a share of public patronage. 1w. JOHN REED, Carpenter and Builder.

THE OLIVE BRANCH.—This packet, of the Atlantic and Mississippi steam line, left this port yesterday for Cairo. She will return to this port on Monday, and will load for New Orleans, leaving on Wednesday next. She expects to meet in the Memphis and New Orleans trade as long as business will justify her in doing so, and solicits a share of patronage. Captain Isaac Jones, the well known officer, has charge of the Olive Branch, and we are satisfied that, so far as lies in his power, he will do all he can toward making the packet both reliable and pleasant to travel upon. Larry Harmstad & Co., are her agents.

We are determined to sell at prices to suit the times. Mack Brothers & Bohm. 1w

Good merino hose at 12c, for children, at Menken Bros'. 1w

We mean what we say. Drake & Co., 277 Main street. tf

Look at our new prices of fancy dress goods, knit goods, shawls, cloaks, hosiery, Balmorals. They are all greatly reduced. 1m RICE, STIX & Co.

Read the advertisement of Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street, in regard to their great closing sale. tf

RIVER NEWS.

AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY, November 30.

BUSINESS—WEATHER—RIVERS.

The weather yesterday was cloudy and cold, with a strong wind blowing from the north. The river was stationary, with six and a half feet to Cairo. At St. Louis the river is rising slowly. The Ohio is reported stationary from Pittsburg down, with prospects of a rise, as there has been continuous rains along the water courses for the past four or five days. The rain on Wednesday extended along the Ohio. At Nashville it rained hard on Wednesday, but we have no news of a rise as yet in the Cumberland or Tennessee. If the hard rain we had here on Thursday night extended through Arkansas, we may look for a rise in White, Arkansas and St. Francis rivers. The Ohio continues low, with three and a half feet on the bars in the lower Ohio. The Arkansas, at last accounts, was falling, with sixteen inches in the channel. White river remains at low tide, with three and a half feet in the channel.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Ben. McCulloch, St. Louis.
" John Kilgour, St. Louis.
" St. Patrick, Vicksburg.
" Florence Traber, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Ben. McCulloch, New Orleans.
" John Kilgour, New Orleans.
" Silver Spray, Cincinnati.
" Mollie Hambleton, St. Francis river.
" Rose Hambleton, White river.

IN PORT.

Steamers Great Republic, Dan. Able, St. Patrick and Florence Traber.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the levee was extremely dull, and the landing during the day presented a gloomy appearance. The weather was cloudy and blustery, but towards night it cleared up cold. Cotton shipments were also suspended on account of the depression of the market and low prices. Freights for the lower ports and Arkansas river were also scarce.

The silver Spray cleared for Cincinnati last evening with three hundred bales of cotton.

The Countess leaves to-day at five p.m. for Hallie's Point.

The Mollie Hambleton got off for St. Francis river with a fair trip.

The magnificent steamer Great Republic, Captain W. B. Pogsideon, leaves to-day at five p.m. for New Orleans and the lands. She has unsurpassed accommodations. Captain Sam Barr, a gentleman noted for his urbanity and uniform kindness, has charge of the office.

The Marble City is laid up at Cairo.

The City of Cairo is on the ways at Mound City.

The T. L. McGill and Water Dance was to have left St. Louis, for New Orleans, on Thursday.

The Southerner, newly equipped, is due from Paducah, where she has been docked and repaired.

The St. Patrick, Captain Garret Huis, leaves today, at five p.m., for Vicksburg and the lands, in place of the Dan Able. The St. Patrick has superb accommodations, and will make all way landings.

Captain Lee Finney, a clever gentleman, has charge of the office. Andy Granger, an attentive and reliable clerk, attends to the freight department.

The Lawrence, Captain Hart, leaves to-day, at five p.m., for Cincinnati. Captain Hart is a popular officer, and will take pleasure in making all who travel with him comfortable.

The Paragon, in command of the popular Captain Sam. McPheeters, leaves to-day, at twelve o'clock m., for Cairo and St. Louis. Mr. McCreight does the honors of the office.

The steamers Vicksburg and J. D. Perry, left New Orleans on Wednesday for this port, and the Nick Longworth was to have left on Thursday.

The Viola Belle, bound from Omaha to St. Louis, struck a snag in the Missouri, at Lisbon, on the 26th, and sunk. The Viola Belle was owned by Messrs. Erfurt & Pering of St. Louis, valued at $52,500, and insured in Cincinnati offices for $12,000.

The steamer Waverley was sunk a few days ago in the Missouri, and will prove a total loss.

The Cumberland will ply between here and Nashville.

The Sam J. Hale passed through the canal on Wednesday, bound for this port, with a cargo of Western products.

The R. E. Lee took into New Orleans on her last trip, $3,350 bales.

Mr. H. R. McLaughlin, an old, highly respected river clerk, died suddenly at New Orleans on Wednesday. He was first clerk for many years on New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Memphis packets.

The third cook of the Red River packet Right Way, while going down on deck with lunch for the deck crew, fell overboard on the 20th, and, was drowned.

Mr. Stephen Irwin, pilot of the Right Way, died at Baton Rouge on the 19th.

The Worsham House holds its popularity with a firm and unshaken grasp. Its superb dining room presents no array of empty tables, but its numerous guests, drawn together at meal time, fill up the entire space, while with eager appetites they discuss the rich viands provided for them. The waiters are active and attentive, and there are a plenty of them. There is nothing restricted about the house, where everything, in fact, is distributed with a free and liberal hand. The rooms are large and thoroughly furnished; the beds as luxurious as one could desire. Mr. Galloway omits nothing that can conduce to the comfort and convenience of his guests. The gentlemen in the office are polite and courteous, and in every respect the Worsham is one of the most delightful hotels it has ever happened to us to have as an abiding place.

The Gleaner, Captain Fenwick, will be found at the wharf this morning, receiving for the Arkansas, and will leave to-day, at five p.m., for Pine Bluff and all way points.

The Victor No. 2, Captain House, leaves to-day, at five p.m., for Osceola and the bends. Mr. Kelsey is her gentlemanly and attentive clerk.

The Post Boy, Captain Zeigler, will leave the wharf to-day at five p.m., for Cairo and St. Louis. Charley Parsons is her purser.

A passenger, named John Shield, got on board the Silver Spray at Helena, bound for this point. He complained of being sick, and said he was coming here for treatment. He died a short time after the boat left Helena, and was buried by the crew of the boat at Harkleroad's landing.

The Empire is due from Louisville.

A fine lot of cotton is on the Ouachita river, with heavy rains in that quarter.

The Guidon, Captain George W. Cable, will be found at the wharf this morning, to receive for White river and all way points. She is the regular Saturday White river mail packet, and will leave punctually at five p.m., connecting at Duvall's bluff with the Little Rock railroad for all points on the Arkansas. Messrs. Milt Harvey, Sharpe and Kidder, a trio of clever, sociable gentlemen, are her clerks. Mr. Kidder, her chief clerk, is a wholesouled gentleman, and he takes a delight in making those who travel with him comfortable and at home.

The Belle Memphis on her last trip to St. Louis struck the Chain of Rock near Commerce, and broke thirty five of her timbers. She will repair at St. Louis. The J. E. White was sunk at the same point many years ago.

The Memphis and St. Louis packet, W. J. Lewis ran over the wreck of the Montgomery at Devil's Island. A small piece of iron penetrated her hull making three small holes in her. A bulk head was built, the boat was lightened, and she was elevated above the obstruction and escaped. The same obstruction, it is asserted, sunk the Continental and Platte Valley, and cost the insurance offices over a hundred thousand dollars.

The Florence Traber is advertised to leave today for the Arkansas.

The *New Orleans Times* of Wednesday says:

ANOTHER RESTRICTION ON STEAMBOATS.—The following order was promulgated yesterday to masters and owners of steamboats:

OFFICE BOARD UNITED STATES LOCAL INSPECTOR OF STEAMBOATS,
NEW ORLEANS, November 26, 1867.

In accordance with instructions this day received from the supervising inspectors of the Tenth District, relative to the use of explosive oils on board of steamboats for lighting purposes, notice is hereby given that, in the future, the law prohibiting the use of explosive oils will be strictly enforced within the jurisdiction of this Board.

It is believed that the sad experience of the past few months in the loss of life and property, fully demonstrates the wisdom of the law, and calls for a prompt and faithful execution of the same on the part of this Board.

W. C. FLANDERS,
CHAS. E. WHITMORE,
United States Local Inspectors of steamers, New Orleans, Louisiana.

EXPLOSION OF THE IDAHO.—Yesterday about 2 o'clock the Ouachita packet Idaho, Captain Blanks, lying at the foot of Customhouse street, receiving freight to leave at five o'clock, and with many passengers on board—all of whom, as well as the crew, dined fortunately, were at dinner—was getting up steam preparatory to departing, when from some unaccountable cause both her boilers exploded with a very loud report, tearing away all the deck above and throwing down her chimneys She at once took fire, and the alarm was given by all the boats in port ringing their bells. The engines were soon on the wharf, and the fire extinguished without burning the boat—only damaging slightly a part of the cargo. We are very happy to state that no lives were lost, and only three or four persons slightly injured; one, Mr. Wilson, of Algiers, the painter at work on her, another a negro fireman, another a small boy, a passenger's child, and the mate; the latter was struck by a brick or some other missile. It is almost a miracle that no lives were lost.

The Nashville *Gazette* of Thursday has the following:

The called meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of those interested in the navigation of the Cumberland river was a full one. Mr. Lord says that hereafter he will decline to make any "move" or to turn a wheel" to promote the public weal. As for the river he declares it is played out, and that the merchants of Nashville only want it to rise so that steamboats may commence running, and give them the benefit of cheap freights. It costs as much now by rail $2 50 per bale on cotton from this place to Cincinnati, then it will only cost seventy-five cents per bale, and the present freights will then be twenty-five cents per 100 pounds.

St. Louis exchanges

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

GALLAWAY, RHEA & CLUSKEY.

M. C. GALLAWAY, W. H. RHEA, M. W. CLUSKEY, } Editors and Proprietors.

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FREE INTERVIEW WITH GEN. GRANT.

The General Talks Out.

NEW YORK, November 26.

The New Haven *Palladium* publishes the following from a correspondent, who is on intimate terms with General Grant, and who, in a free interview with the General, speaking of the strictures of the New York *Tribune* on his reticence, General Grant said: "If there be in these complaints any assumption of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not know, and here controvert them. If there be in them any inference which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I will not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in them an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to others who have a right to think and speak as they may be prompted by a sense of duty. As to my principles, I have not meant to leave anyone in doubt. I would save the country, and I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. If there be those who would not save the country unless they could at the same time save their own theories, I do not agree with them. My wish is to save the country, and as soon as possible to restore all the States to their proper relations as such upon the principles of even-handed justice. What I do, I do because I believe it will help to save the country; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do believe it helps to save the country. I shall do less, when I believe that I am doing what hurts the country. I shall do more, whenever I shall believe that doing more will help the cause. I have now stated my own sense of personal and official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft repeated personal wish that all men may be permitted to think freely, and all on suitable occasions speak out what they think, if by so doing they can benefit mankind and help save the country."

THE COTTON TAX.

Report of Commissioner Welles.

He Favors Repeal--Cogent Reason for it.

Commissioner Welles begins his report by stating that when cotton was taxed three cents, the price was forty, and when taxed two and a half cents, the price was twenty-five. The cotton tax was called for and only defended on the ground of necessity, and should be repealed when its continuance should prove a serious impediment to home production, or an undesirable stimulus to foreign cultivators. The contingencies are now imminent. The value of competing cotton has been increased by improved machinery for working it, more care in handling and improved seed, yielding better staple. Whatever may be the causes, India cotton formerly bore the relation of one-half to two-thirds, it now bears the relation of two-thirds to three-fourths to the value of American, while a portion of the crops is fully equal to middling uplands for heavy fabrics. Evidence exists showing that the present tax is equal to a premium of at least thirty per cent. on India cotton. By some authorities it is alleged to be even greater. After quoting the statistics of former years, the report proceeds in considering the subject of the production of cotton in the United States. With reference to the influence of the tax, it is desirable to take a large rather than a small estimate of the present crop, and we assume the production at 2,750,000 bales of 460 lbs. each. If from this we deduct 1,000,000 bales for home consumption, and for an addition to the small domestic stock to be held over, we have 1,750,000 bales available for export, or 2,125,000 bales, estimated at four hundred pounds each. If other countries which will produce as much cotton as in 1866, and there is no evidence as yet of an appreciable decrease, the quantity from other countries than the United States, estimated in bales of four hundred pounds each, will be 2,800,000, making a total available cotton supply to Europe of 4,975,000 bales. Such supply will be equal to that of the year 1860, when there was undoubtedly a surplus. But of this quantity the United States will now furnish less than forty-seven per cent. instead of eighty-five per cent. in the year referred to. In short, under the stimulus of high prices, the world has produced more cotton than it can consume at the prices of the day. To cheapen prices may greatly extend the consumption after recovery from the first shock of so great a change. But if has fell of prices the profit of the producer resting upon higher prices which invited his outlay has to a very great extent and for the time been lost. When the American crop was in its supremacy the average prices of strat cotton in Liverpool for twenty years, 1841 to 1861, ranged from 3d. to 5d. per pound; when it was 3d in 1845 the import to Great Britain was only 150,000 bales; when it was 5d in 1857 the import was 680,000 bales. Thus it appears prices regulated thequantity imported, and neither import to Europe nor export from India was any measure of production of that mysterious country, though its annual average export had been only about 50,000 bales, and much of that to China. When America made its sudden call for cotton in 1861-2, India contributed more than one million bales that season. There is no evidence that there was any larger or more successful planting that year than previously, only prices called it out. In the succeeding years, cotton planting in India was increased, as elsewhere, but the stimulus was wonderfully remunerative of prices to producers and forwarders. It is, however, safe to say that there has always—at least in modern days—been patent capacity in that country to throw upon the market, perhaps unexpected, an extra half million bales of cotton in any year when prices should offer sufficient inducement, and an equal capacity to consume at home the whole production when at so low prices that it could not be exported to Europe or China. Since the completion of many hundred miles of railway in India, that power acting promptly to the world's supply of cotton has been greatly increased. It therefore becomes evident that low prices for cotton must be anticipated for a considerable period, during which domestic production should not be discouraged by continued imposition of a direct tax, but with relief that will be afforded by a prompt removal of the existing tax. The Commissioner fully believes that the United States will speedily regain control of the cotton market, and again supply by far the larger portion of the total demand of Europe for consumption. In this opinion, moreover, he finds himself sustained by what may be regarded as the best authorities on cotton in the country, and particularly by the late Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, Hon. E. R. Mudge, of Massachusetts, to whom, as chairman of the committee on the subject of the future supply of cotton, was especially referred for investigation by his colleagues on the commission. The conclusion of the report of this committee, not heretofore made public, is as follows:

Having carefully observed what has been done and is doing by other nations, the committee present the following conclusions:

First—That cotton growing in the Southern States, if untaxed, can be conducted profitably and successfully as against all competition elsewhere.

Second—That if burdened by tax sufficient to be worth to the treasury cost of collection, it cannot at present, if ever, be successfully produced.

Third—That it is familiar to our people in all its details. It is the only industry immediately available and practicable to the great body of the laboring population of the South, for the profitable employment of the surplus labor that is beyond the necessities of crops for subsistence in the production of something saleable and exchangeable, whereby wealth can be regained.

Fourth—That the importance of a large production of cotton, as the chief export of the country, in adjusting balances in trade and exchanges, and especially in its bearing upon the future position of the public debt so largely held and to be held abroad, cannot well be overstated, and so far transcends the value of the present tax that, to preserve the latter at the cost of losing the former, would be a "ha'peony 'orth" of wisdom to a pound of folly.

The whole amount of internal revenue derived from the tax on raw cotton for the fiscal year, is given at $23,879,078 90; and although this sum comprises nearly all the revenue derived from the Southern section of the country and constitutes an amount that can ill be spared from the Treasury; yet, under all circumstances, the Commissioner has no hesitation in recommending the immediate passage by Congress of an act repealing the entire tax upon raw cotton and the corresponding existing duty on imported cotton—the same to take effect on its passage.

As yet but a small quantity of the new crop of cotton has been marketed; but if repealing the act be delayed to a later period, it will evidently work injustice to producers, who may be forced to send their crops forward immediately, unless the removal of the tax should be deferred, to take effect at the close of the present cotton year, September 1st, 1867. If the tax take effect immediately, it is important that one contingency should be provided against.

Contracts, it is understood, are proposed, and possibly are already made for the purchase of the cotton tax unpaid, to be held in store until the repealing legislation of Congress has taken effect, thus insuring to the speculator or exporting buyer, a gain equivalent to the amount of the tax. It is desirable, therefore, that the act of repeal should be so worded as to relieve from paymnt of the tax on only so much cotton as, at the date named in said act, remained unsold by the producer. All cotton having passed out of the hands of the producer to pay tax if it has not already done so, only in this way can relief go where it is intended, viz: to the impoverished cultivator. It may be of interest in this connection to mention that the Committee of Commissioners of the Paris Exposition, assisted by B. F. Nourse, Esq., of Boston, have collected, and caused to be suitably arranged a series of samples of cotton from nearly all of the cotton growing districts of the world, which collection they proffer to the Government with the sure question that it be placed for preservation and reference in one of the public offices at Washington, in which suggestion the special Commissioner cordially concurs.

I am, sir, yours most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS.

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FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER.

Got one of them yet? Got one of what, Sir?

Why, one of the "Finley Churn Dashers."

Why do you ask me that question, sir?

BECAUSE one of them is needed, no doubt, and that badly, among your household conveniences, that the laborious and troublesome item of churning may become an agreeable recreation to the ladies, upon whom such duties usually devolve.

What's the Article? What's the description? What's it do, pray, sir?

Well, it is simply two screw propeller wheels attached to the lower end of a staff or handle which is placed in the "old fashioned" wooden or iron churn, and worked to the best motor precisely as the "old churner" then was worked—viz: by pushing and pulling the staff in a perpendicular direction, or every up and down movement of the "churner." The "pushing" and pulling the cream briskly and in common direction as every up and down movement of the "old churner" then was worked—viz: by pushing and pulling the staff in a perpendicular direction, while at the same time the "propeller" or the "air holes" in each division of the wheels, keeps the whole body of the cream supplied with constant currents of fresh air, thus securing by the simplest process the true principles of "Good Butter Making."

Well, sir, is the thing simple—very simple?

Why, so very simple when seen, that not a word of explanation is necessary. Why "Bobby," "Aunt Dinah," or the eight year old child can both UNDERSTAND and USE it, and couldn't for their lives imagine any other purpose for it.

Is it Durable and Substantial, sir?

It is made of the best Sheet Zinc—will not rust—strong—neat, and with ordinary care, will last as long as you and your grand children's children.

Long enough. Well, my friend, does it make GOOD BUTTER and QUICK?

It does not only make good BUTTER, but about ONE-FOURTH MORE, to a given amount of cream, under like circumstances of quality and temperature, and in about ONE HALF THE TIME required by the use of the "old dasher." And, how ever, quite ready to admit that it will not make Butter as quickly as the "Five Minute" and other "lightning" Churns ever, quite ready to admit that it will not make Butter as quickly as the "Five Minute" and other "lightning" Churns not would we have it so quick, for the very plain and simple reason that the extra time required for the perfect separation of the Cream from as the result is MORE OF SOFT, LARDY, CURDY, CHEESY STUFF, instead of those RICH, GRAINY, WAXY, FIRM and LIVELY QUALITIES which constitute REAL GOOD BUTTER.

Well, sir, I have one of the "old fashioned" churns—an old family relic of several generations past, and do I understand you that nothing more is required than one of the "FINLEY DASHERS?"

Nothing else whatever to complete the SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST SATISFACTORY CHURNING APPARATUS that the world has yet produced.

Well, friend, once more—easy so now, sir—right well pleased, but a little suspicious. Can't help it. Are you sure this is not one of the Yankee humbugs—one of the "bread grease" gifts to the pain of the most dexterous operator—but with some kind of a chance in the "proportions" and weights, when casting a sly peep at the cook after many fruitless efforts to slick a trout or two. Ugh! such cooks and such "lounging," as all understand who have been "dearly done for."

Methinks I discover a mental sympathy, a similarity of experience and a similar determination to avoid all humbugs, especially with the "Yankee" breed. My friend, "FINLEY'S DASHER" IS NO HUMBUG—not a bit of it, sir. "Tis a "clincher in every sense," and will, upon its own true merits, win its way into every household in the land, No. 1s and Scouts. The Dasher is open to examination, and for "common sense," every day practical use and household economy, we say to Yankee or anybody else, BEAT IT IF YOU CAN.

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The FINLEY CHURN DASHER combines so fully the requisite qualities of simplicity, economy and practical utility, as to place it at the head of all other implements for similar purposes, and cannot fail to recommend itself most forcibly to the common sense and good judgment of the lover of home comforts wherever found, and to be regarded as one of the indispensable household articles and must especially so with the people of the southern States, who now feel so greatly the need of time, money and labor-saving inventions.

Remember, that the retail price has been fixed at *FOUR DOLLARS* each, everywhere; and that the proprietor intends to hold and maintain the exclusive rights to the manufacture and sale of the Dasher for the whole United States, and cannot therefore be obtained through any other than authorized agencies.

Remember, that the wholesale price to Agents has been fixed at a figure to insure a large profit to such Agents as may handle it with industry and tact, and that such agents can, with a cash capital of one hundred to one thousand dollars, make more money in less time, with *less trouble*, and with *less risk* than many others all around you with thousands of capital invested in other pursuits.

Remember, that active, stirring, energetic men, who are willing to "pull off coat and roll up sleeves," CAN, with a small capital, realize *one hundred per cent.* profit at every thirty to sixty days—indeed at much certainty; and we are prepared to offer such men the right sort of men, "Unlimited inducements." *Not* "big inducements," *for they can't do it.* Away then, with cheap sorts of "hard times," "no employment," "no situations." Come and get employment and good paying employment for thousands—employment in its pleasant and highly remunerative. The field of operation is as wide as the whole country—choose your own grounds—States, Counties, cities, Towns and the Rural Districts—North, south, East and West—all in one you can visit home in four days, or less, and in another a week or fortnight, and will *pay you well to do it*, for wherever you may go with the Dasher, you will find ready customers, and you will soon laugh at the "hay ceiler" who creeps around all day long crying "hard times" and "work cheap," "work cheap," "work cheap,"